

# LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT

PANDIT KRIPÁRÁM SARMÁ,

*Ayurveda Shastri, Bidyasudhakara,  
Vagwibhushana, etc.*

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FOURTH EDITION

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(With a Completely new Chapter on Treatment)

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1923.

## DEDICATION.

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To

**BABU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSE,**

Founder of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," "Ananda Bazar Patrika," the "Hindu Spiritual Magazine," Author of "Lord Gauranga," "Indian Sketches," "Sri Amiya Nimai Charit," "Kala Chand Geeta," etc., etc., and Father of Indian Nationalism.

MY DEAR BABA,

I HAVE much pleasure in sending you an advance copy of the 3rd edition of my book "Leprosy and its Treatment" for your kind perusal. You will like the book, not because it is well-written but because it contains useful information regarding the disease Leprosy, my cures and the cured. It will gladden your heart, dear father, to know that I have been, to some extent, successful in convincing my countrymen that Leprosy, like all other diseases, has a cure too, and in enlisting the sympathy and co-operation of some prominent men. I must here acknowledge, and with a heart full of gratitude, that the success which I have been able to achieve is mainly, if not wholly, due to the kind help which you have ungrudgingly given me whenever required, the paternal care with which you have formulated schemes for me and the sympathetic spirit with which you have always guided me. After my successful cure of the two patients for which you very kindly secured for me a room in the Albert Victor Hospital, I was recognized as a Leprosy-curer by some prominent physicians of the city.

Nothing succeeds like success. My success in the above two cases, popularly known as Belgachia cases, can very well be called a stepping-stone to my present popularity as a Leprosy-cure. I would have left Calcutta long ago in sheer disgust and disappointment, had I not been fortunate in securing your help and guidance and, I should say, mighty help. My father taught me his treatment as a father should do, but you have showed me a ladder and with affectionate care helped me on to ascend higher and higher. It was you who encouraged me ; it was you who advised me ; it was you who introduced me to some very prominent and influential men of the city and, above all, it was you who led me on to religion. Pray what more a father could do ? It was thus that I found in you a second father and ever since I have cherished you as such. Bless me that my endeavours to popularise my cure for a disease, commonly known as incurable in Europe and America, may be successful and the most miserable creatures on the face of the earth, the Lepers, may be benefitted.

A few chapters of this book give a description of the best part of my career and success and in every item of it you will find your own handi-work.

Beloved father, I, therefore, as a mark of recognition of your valuable services take the liberty of dedicating this book—my humble tribute—to you with love, reverence and profound gratitude. I hope you will kindly accept this affectionate token with pride and pleasure from

Your ever  
Dutiful and Devoted Son,  
KRIPARAM.

## INTRODUCTION.

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THERE is not a more terrible and loathsome disease than Leprosy. That is the universal opinion. It is also generally believed, even among the members of the medical profession, that it has no remedy. He is, therefore, a true benefactor of suffering humanity, who can discover a cure for it. Pandit Kriparam, the author of the present brochure, not only professes that an eminently successful system of treatment of the cruel malady was handed down to him by his late father, but gives unimpeachable evidence of the fact that he has cured a number of cases of the worst type under test conditions. One going through the pages of this volume will be fully convinced of it. Photos cannot lie ; the photos of the Pandit's patients, when they were taken up for treatment and when they were discharged cured, prove conclusively that his pretension as Leprosy-curer is not based on fiction or imagination.

We have known Pandit Kriparam very intimately for the last 10 or 11 years. The more have we come in contact with him, the greater has been our confidence in and admiration for him. He belongs to that type of human beings who are born to serve their fellows. He is honest, honourable and above the influence of petty lucre. What money he earns from his well-to-do patients, he spends for the treatment of those who cannot pay. And how tenderly does he nurse his patients ! As we have seen with our own eyes, he washes the sores, picks the maggots out of them, and is constantly with the unfortunate men to give them relief. Father Damon deservedly earned a world-wide celebrity by tending Lepers and sacrificing his own life by himself contracting the horrible



disease. Pandit Kriparam too has tended hundreds of Lepers and once caught the disease but cured himself by his own treatment. In one sense he has done greater service to humanity than even Father Damon, for he has presented to the world what seems to be a very successful system of treatment for Leprosy. -

Pandit Kriparam has, up till now, received no encouragement either from the Government or the public. That is the fate of all practical philanthropists. When Rajah Digumbar Mitra, after a very intelligent and careful observation and a good deal of self-sacrifice, discovered that defective drainage was one of the main causes of the malarial fever, he was ridiculed by all medical and sanitary experts of the period with a few honourable exceptions. His theory has, however, been at last accepted as correct by the whole medical profession. No wonder, therefore, that the members of the same profession have showed an attitude of hostility towards the alleged Leprosy-cure of Pandit Kriparam. The Pandit, however, wants nothing but a fair trial. Dr. Kar gave him an opportunity to prove his skill, and his certificate shows how agreeably surprised he was at the cures effected by the Pandit. Will some of our wealthy countrymen help Pandit Kriparam in building a hospital for Lepers? By so doing, we need hardly say, they will deserve the choicest blessings of God.

"A. B. Patrika" Office,  
1-3-21.

} • MOTI LAL GHOSE.

# Leprosy and its Treatment.



PANDIT KRIPARAM.



## TO MY READERS.

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A PERUSAL of this book will convince the reader of at least one thing, namely, that I have been "successful, in the first place, in proving in my humble way, with the treatment in my possession, that the so-called incurable disease is curable. Secondly, that I have not exaggerated but have given an unvarnished account of myself and I have always stuck to the truth. It is quite possible that, just as it is usually the case, I may have met with failures too, but in those cases I must make bold to say, that opportunities have been denied to me to go to the root of these failures. So if to-day the general public are in the dark as to whether my system of treatment is able to effect a cent per cent cure or not, I am not wholly to blame, the unworthy contempt of the Western system of treatment over the Eastern is at the root of the evil.

Then, what constitutes a cure?—returning of senses, disappearance of sores and the absence of the bacilli? But no, it will be read in the following pages that quite unreasonable and funny demands have sometimes been made by the medical public to pronounce my cases as *perfectly* cured. So excuses were never found wanting to dub my treatment a failure!

To be able demonstrate these facts to one's entire satisfaction and to have an opportunity of effecting a further improvement on my system of treatment on scientific basis what I wanted was a leper hospital. My second object in having the hospital was to train up a band of youngmen in a practical way in this system. Bookish knowledge can never make one a successful physician, specially in case of leprosy where practi-

cal experience and close observation of different symptoms in different patients are so necessary. So the one sorrow of my life is that as I have not been favoured by God with a son all my experiences extending to over 40 years in the proper selection of drugs, correct examination of patients and in the preparation of right medicines strictly in accordance with the prescribed methods will be lost to the world along with my death.

Much credit is due to Babu Piyush Kanti Ghose, the worthy son of Babu Shishir Kumer Ghose, for his noble efforts in the direction of a leper hospital to fulfil the above objects. As a legacy he took the matter up with all the earnestness pertaining to a religious duty but his continued ill-health unfortunately coupled with the unceasing and unholy attempts of my enemies in quite an opposite direction prevented him from carrying out his idea into effect. But is there nobody else in the wide world who can follow in his footsteps and give effect to this scheme? I pause for a reply.

In the end, I crave the indulgence of my readers for the various shortcomings occurring in this book. Firstly, English is a foreign language to me and naturally I have not been able to express my ideas just as I had wished. Secondly, I have no knowledge of the Western system of treatment and naturally, therefore, the description of the disease, the methods adopted in the prescriptions and the preparation of the medicines, etc., may appear to be faulty to a properly qualified physician and I humbly beg of the reader to excuse me for all these drawbacks. It would, however, always give me a great pleasure to answer any enquiry made to me at the following address either with reference to any matter dealt with in this book or generally on the subject of leprosy and its treatment.

8, Nandi Bagan Lane,  
Salkea Post Office, Howrah.  
June 1, 1923.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,  
*Ayurveda Shastri, Bidyasudha-*  
*kara, Visagwibhushana.*

## KEY TO ILLUSTRATIONS.

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To enable my readers to have an ocular proof of my cures, I have taken photos of those of my patients who agreed to give sitting and gave me permission to exhibit their photos. The original photos of the patients, both before and after cure, are in view for inspection at my house at Salkia, Howrah, and I have printed in this little book half-tone blocks of some of them. It is superfluous to say that nearly all the patients decline to have their photos taken for fear of exposure. They generally want to have their diseases treated most confidentially. What is more, they do not like to acknowledge, even after their radical cure, the fact that they were under the treatment of a leprosy doctor even. Consequently, I have been able to secure only a very limited number of photos from the cases treated by me. Mostly those who were treated gratis agreed to have their photos taken. I now proceed to give a short description of the illustrations contained in this book.

### Plate No. 1.

It is the famous Manikarnika Ghat case at Benares a description of which has been given at its proper place. The name of the patient is Chuni Lal. (See page 6.)

### Plate No. 2.

This is the celebrated case known as the first Belgatchia case, a full description of which together with the official diary of the Albert Victor Hospital will be found in page 10. The name of the patient is Ashraf Meah.

**Plate No. 3.**

This is the case of a Municipal Inspector, Dacca. I suppress his name advisedly. This patient commenced my treatment in the month of April 1902. It was an obstinate case of both tubercular and anaesthetic leprosy and the disease was eight years old when he began my treatment. But as the general condition of the patient was good, he could be brought round in a remarkably short time. Although the half-tone photos of the patient are not so distinct still the readers can have a good idea of the result by comparing his photos before and after cure.

**Plate No. 4.**

I have already said that in some ulcerated sores are sheltered a good number of maggots giving the patient much pain. Unless these maggots are picked out the sores or ulcers can never be healed up. From the Manikarnika Ghat patient I picked out a number of maggots whose photo is represented by the right hand series in plate No. 4 ; and the maggots that are reproduced in the left hand series of the plate No. 4 were picked out from the sores of the left foot of the first Belgachia case. I have preserved these maggots in two bottles of spirit. If the maggots are allowed to remain, the sores gradually grow both in dimensions and depth, and ultimately the result becomes serious. The natural size of the maggots has been retained in the photo. They look like worms born of the decomposition of cow-dung and putrified substance such as straw, etc. Maggots in sores also grow in a similar process, namely, the putrification of the pus and dead flesh of the sores. Great care should therefore, be taken to cleansing and covering the sores and to prevent flies to sit upon them.

**Plate No. 5.**

Three cases were admitted into the Lilloah Leper Asylum as soon as it was completed. Lalji Sha of Benares is one of them and the fifth plate represents his photo. He was then suffering from ulcerated and anaesthetic leprosy. He had a big sore, 4 inches in length, 2 inches in width and nearly one inch deep in the left foot and anaesthetic patches all over the body. There was a sore in the right foot also, 3 inches in length, 2 inches in width and one inch in depth. He had ulcer in the nose. In fact, the disease was in a very advanced stage. He was admitted into the Lilloah Leper Asylum on the 23rd July, 1902, and was discharged cured on the 15th January, 1903.

**Plate No. 6.**

This is known as the 2nd Belgachia case. The authorities of the Albert Victor Hospital and the Medical College were so much pleased with the result of the 1st Belgachia case that they undertook to select another case to be treated by me in the Belgachia Hospital. The patient, Mahadeo, was selected for me. A description of this case will be found in page 13.

**Plates No. 7, and 8.**

A very respectable gentleman, formerly a member of the Subordinate Judicial Service, came to me in Calcutta for treatment. His case was very obstinate and the disease was then 7 years old. By systematic neglect the disease caught a firm hold in him and three causes became predominant and I, at first, thought that I would be unsuccessful as such cases are often found to be incurable.

He had no ulcer nor sore and there was also no outlet by which the poison might be drained out. But there were thick,



round, reddish-brown and copper colour patches all over his body ; some of them being four inches in diameter and about half an inch in thickness and some being unusually thick and swollen. Thank God, I was able to bring him round. Artificial sores had to be made in some places to drain out the poison by means of blisters, etc. This process had the desired effect, and marked improvement was obtained. His fingers, which became nearly triple the normal size, were very much reduced after about two months' treatment. I myself was really astonished when he was radically cured after a treatment of five months' time only. The case was very interesting and with much entreaties I got his permission to take two sets of photos representing front and back views both before and after cure. Plates Nos. 7 and 8 represent them.

#### Plate No. 9.

The plate No. 9 represents two half-tone photos of Kushai Ram, an inhabitant of Naga Hills, Kohima. His case was of peculiar interest as he came to me for treatment when the disease had taken a firm root in him. Having obtained no appreciable benefit from Allopathic, Homeopathic and Kavi-raji treatment, he commenced my treatment when the disease was rather in an advanced stage. The history of his case will be found from the autograph letter which he wrote me and a copy of which was published in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" of 14th July, 1905. The letter is published in page 134.

#### Plate No. 10.

This is a very obstinate case of tubercular leprosy. The patient had tubes all over his body but more abundantly over his belly. There were innumerable tubes very closely

situated and the intervening spaces were nodulated. These parts looked like large round patches with thick eruptions, but, in fact, there were tubes and nodulations closely situated, and they gave a misleading appearance. Indeed, the case was at first very puzzling to me and I could not at the beginning make a correct diagnosis of the case. I applied an ointment over these patches, it did not act properly; but it laid bare the tubes separating them from nodulated parts. Thus when the tubes could be distinguished from nodules I applied *Rudravanti* with plasters and ointments and I obtained good result within a month. The same process was repeated two months more.

By that time the tubes were reduced to the level of the skin, but the spots still remained. Then a medicated oil was rubbed all over his body and the patient was completely cured after about six months from the date when he commenced my treatment. I purposely suppress his name, but with the permission of the patient I publish his photos both before and after cure. Though the impression of the blocks is not very distinct still the readers will be able to form an idea of the case from his photos.

#### Plate No. 11.

A Mahomedan lad named Babban Meah, aged about 18 years, came to me for treatment on the 30th April, 1908. He had tubes nearly all over his body with sores here and there. The disease was of only a year old and it took me about 3 months to cure him.

#### Plate No. 12.

Mahboob Meah, son of Panchu Mistri, aged 25 years, was admitted into the Salkia Leper Home suffering from tubercular

leprosy in March 8, 1909. This is the first case admitted into the Home. A description of his case will be found in page 118.

### **Plate No. 13.**

This is the case of Basu Kamiksha Charan Mitra of Nadia who was admitted into the Salkia Leper Home on December 18, 1909.

An account of this case is published in page 118.

### **Plate No. 14.**

The third case or rather the first case in the Ashutosh Biswas Memorial Bed was admitted on the 30th September, 1909 and was cured and discharged on the 15th January, 1910.

A full description of this case is given in pages 119-121.

### **Plate No. 15.**

Apparatus for the process of distillation. Please see page 79. If the matter has not been sufficiently explained for the lay reader it can be understood by referring it to a Kaviraj or a doctor or to me. I shall be glad to explain the process whenever my assistance is sought for.

### **Plate No. 16.**

This is another case treated at the Salkia Leper Home in May in 1915. The case was examined by Col. Notts, the Civil Surgeon of Howrah, and the first photo was taken in his presence. This was, as the photo will show, one of the worst cases imaginable and even Mr. W. S. Hopkyns, the District Magistrate of Howrah, interested himself in the case. The patient was discharged cured after six months' treatment.

### **Plate No. 17.**

The back view of the above.

### **Plate No. 18.**

This is a case belonging to a respectable non-Hindu family from a place outside India. I am not permitted to disclose the name and the identity of the patient. The photos, however, will explain everything.

## CHAPTER I.

### The disease and its cure.

WE say that a certain disease is incurable only when we do not know how to cure it. If God has given us a disease, He, in His infinite mercy, has given its cure too, and it can be advantageously resorted to, if we are fortunate enough to find it out. The whole world, indeed, is too big for the life of a single man to study. Thus everybody has to work in his own line so that others may be benefited by his labours. In this way, if we find many excellent cures discovered by the Western nations, it is equally true that their brethren in the East were not sitting idle all the while, but they also were trying their best to discover fresh materials in this direction and thereby contributing to the general fund of knowledge in the healing art. Thus we find that if European medicines are efficacious in curing certain diseases, the Indian system of treatment is good in the case of others.

My father who was a reputed physician of his time was a wealthy, pious and kind-hearted man. The condition of the lepers sorely affected him. So he was resolved to see if he could find out any relief for them. He proceeded on two basis : one was that every disease has its cure, and that if any cure was to be found it was to be got in this country of ancient civilization. He lavishly expended money on his researches.

### The Discovery.

My father procured, as many as he could, the drugs that were reputed in this country as specifics for leprosy. He also

procured nearly all the medicines that were recommended in the medical books of the Hindus and Mahomedans. He, thereupon, collected a large number of leper patients for treatment. He fed, clothed and washed them himself, and picked the maggots out of their sores. Upon them my father set himself to try the efficacy of the drugs collected. So, after years of expense and labour his efforts, by the grace of God, have been crowned with success. He was able to cure a good many lepers and eventually became so confident of his treatment as to be able to throw out a challenge to cure even the worst case.

### **My father's success.**

In his official capacity my father went to Hyderabad (Nizam's territory) where he cured many patients, and his marvellous success was discussed in several issues of the "Deccan Times," the "Hyderabad Record" and other local papers and a sensation was created. In proof of this I quote the following from an editorial paragraph in the "Deccan Times" of July 22, 1890 :—

"With reference to your article in last Saturday's issue regarding the man Shibbu Pandit who professes to have discovered a cure for leprosy, we are now informed that, besides the case mentioned by us, the Pandit has since successfully treated another, a lad of about 18 years of age, the patient in this case having been in also in a very advanced stage of the disease. He had been at both the Chanchalgooda and Afzalgunj Hospitals previously to being taken in hand by Shibbu Pandit; in the former for six months and in the latter for two, where he was pronounced incurable by Dr. Lawrie. He had been refused admission to the Secunderabad Civil Hospital."

From a long article in the "Hyderabad Record," dated August 20th, 1890, I make the following extract :—

\* \* \* \* "We know the gentleman who took the Pandit and his leprosy cure by the hand and introduced him, not only to Surgeon Major Lawrie, but also to several other gentlemen, and he wrote to us about him. \* \* \* \* \* We learn that the Municipality are arranging for a house for the accommodation of those attacked by the disease, who are to be placed under the treatment of Shibbu Pandit, and that application had been made to His Highness the Nizam's Government for the grant of a few thousand rupees for this laudable purpose."

This is an extract from the "Deccan Times" of August 23rd, 1890 :—

"In consequence of the constantly increasing number of patients afflicted with leprosy that are daily applying for treatment to Pandit Shibbu, at the Afzalgunj Hospital, we hear that Dr. Lawrie has applied to the Chudderghat Municipality for a building."

A European over the signature of "S. W. T." wrote to the "Hyderabad Record" dated May 2nd, 1890 :—

\* \* \* \* "I have myself seen one of these men cured and I was much surprised to see him. He had been under treatment both at the Chenchalgooda and Afzalgunj Hospitals, in the former for six months and in the latter for two, and he was at last rejected as incurable. \* \* \* \* I believe he has a very bad case on hand at present, and he seems to be perfectly certain of curing the man. I enclose my card for your private information."

I cannot possibly quote here all the certificates which my father received at Hyderabad. But here are two of them :—

"I hereby certify that as far as I can give an opinion Shibbu Pandit Mir Munsî from the Punjab has cured Hiralal, an oil-seller, residing at the Dahripura gate of the city and Ram Lal, a Brahmin of Fyzabad, of leprosy. Both these men were in a very bad state a few months ago and now are able to walk and outwardly appear cured."

(Sd.) N. DOBBS, COL.

Late M. S. C.

Here is one from the Afzalgunj Hospital :—

“This is to certify that Pandit Shibbu Mir Munshi, a native of the Punjab, has cured ulcers on a leper named Ram Lal, a Brahmin. This man had ulcers for a long time and he tried several treatments but to no effect. But Pandit Shibbu is quite successful in curing them in my presence.”

(Sd.) MUZHAR HOSSAIN,  
House Surgeon,  
21st July, 1890.

Besides the above my father received many certificates from private gentlemen for a large number of cures effected by him. From a bundle of papers left by him I find the following names of note :—one from Mr. Arthur Simmons, the other from Mr. Purusattom Das Chowbey, Sub-Assistant Secretary (Hyderabad State), and the third from a Parsee pleader whose name is illegible. •

Now when the proposal for starting a leper asylum, as stated above, was going on between my father and Dr. Lawrie, the latter insisted that before he could agree to put the patients in charge of my father he must see his prescriptions. This condition was not accepted by my father and the negotiations with Dr. Lawrie fell through.



## CHAPTER II.

### About my humble self.

THE above is only a leaf of the unique career of my revered father and his excellent service in the cause of suffering humanity. He died in the prime of his life. But fortunately he took care to bequeath to me all that he knew. He taught me for several years, both theoretically and practically, the system of treatment he adopted ; and thus the secrets leading to many important medical discoveries made by him and known to himself alone live to the present day. Though of course, I am an unworthy son of a worthy father, his mantle fell upon me and I too devoted myself to the sacred cause with all the earnestness I could command. I cannot do better than quote here a paragraph from the " Amrita Bazar Patrika " (March 25, 1903) in which the editor of that illustrious paper has sought to describe my humble self in his own light. Here it is :—

"Father Damon made himself deservedly celebrated throughout the world by his unexampled philanthropy. He tended lepers cast off by humanity, caught the disease himself and died of it. From this point of view Pandit Kriparam, the leprosy-curer, is a far greater philanthropist than even Father Damon was. He too tended hundreds of lepers and caught the contagion, but he cured himself by his own treatment. He is the only man in the world who claims to have found out a cure for leprosy. He has no specific for the disease, but a treatment which is very much certain. And do you know what this noble fellow has done? He has established a leper hospital at his own cost at Lilloah, the rail-



way station between Howrah and Bally, where he not only treats, feeds and clothes poor patients free, but has also built a hospital for their accommodation. He was in search of a most malignant case in the last stage of the disease; and having accidentally found one, he removed him in a carriage to his hospital. His difficulty is about men to tend his patient. No amount of money will induce a man to come near a leper. The Panditjee has, therefore, to do everything himself. He washes the sores, he picks out the maggots, he carries the patient in his lap when the poor man cannot move about. The noblest creature in the world is Pandit Kriparam. As for his treatment, there is ample evidence to show that he has brought the disease under control, so long considered uncontrollable."

After the death of my father, I travelled over various parts of India treating leper patients here and there. But it was at Muzaffarpore, Durbhanga and Benares that I settled for a long time treating and curing a very large number of men suffering from this loathsome disease. At Benares, at the Manikarnika Ghat, I cured an ulcerated leper who was on the verge of death, before thousands of men and women, who daily repaired there for the purpose of bathing. This at once made me famous in that part of the country. At this time I did not at all value the certificates of the public or of the press, so the story of my cures could not travel beyond the local areas. But still a Benares friend of the Editor of the Lucknow "Advocate" wrote to that paper in its issue of the 2nd of February, 1897, as follows :—

"It is with great pleasure and satisfaction that I inform you that Pandit Kripa Ram Sharma, the well-known leprosy-curer, is now-a-days staying here. He is a wonderful man, and his ability regarding the fell disease is undubitable. He has cured, and that totally and radically, some of those cases which have been pro-

nounced as hopeless and incurable by the doctors of Calcutta, Bombay and other places. According to our physician there are 18 kinds of leprosy, and he undertakes to cure all who are infected with any one of these kinds. He is treating at present at his own expense an old leprosy patient near Manikarnika-ghat as a test case. This is quite a serious leprosy case as two out of the five fingers of his right foot have completely dropped, and there are serious ulcers on his legs and other parts of the body some 4 inches square and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep. The ulcers were full of worms. But blessed be the Pandit, the man is now almost cured and will be able to do any work in a week or so. We have got a photo of the patient when the Pandit began his treatment. Then he has already cured one man who was unable to stand up owing to the serious wounds, but now the man can walk miles. I have seen all these cases with my own eyes, and can testify to the ability of the Pandit in his art. We are inducing the Pandit to stay and open an asylum here."

While I was at Durbhanga, a correspondent wrote to the "Indian Mirror" of the 14th June, 1895, as follows:—

"Pandit Kripa Ram is at present treating, at his own expense an old leper patient, named Bhikshama Das at Durbhanga as a test case. This is a quite serious leprosy case, as seven out of ten fingers of the feet of the patient have completely dropped, and there is a serious ulcer of nearly 2 inches square, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch deep, in the upper part of each of his feet. The ulcer was full of worms and so the patient was a perfect nuisance around the place of his residence as nauseating smell used to issue from him. The bad smell has ceased, and a slight improvement is seen. I have seen the patient treated with my own eyes."

Much better results followed, however, while I was at Muzaffarpore. My cures were then noticed in several issues of the "Behar Times," the "Indian Mirror," the "Behar Herald" and some other papers. As an instance I may here

quote only one. The Muzafferpore correspondent of the "Indian Mirror" wrote to that paper in its issue of the 10th April, 1894 :—

"A printed notice has been distributed here signed by Babu Ajodhya Proshad, a General Store-keeper and Zamindar of this town, on the subject of the cure of his coachman named Ram Adhin who was, according to him, terribly afflicted with leprosy and other cures effected by Pandit Kripa Ram, a native of the Punjab. The notice thus runs on the subject:—'He (the leper patient) has been suffering from the disease (leprosy) for the last ten years. His hands and feet were void of sensation and full of swelling, which, in several places burst into ulcers, discharging pus from their mouths. He could hardly clench his fist or work with ease. The Pandit treated him at his own expense. I am delighted to find that the patient is now perfectly recovered.' The Notice speaks also of another marvellous recovery effected by the Pandit at his own expense in the case of one Ram Avatar Singh of Lalganj, whose breast was covered with innumerable sores of such a nature that the disappearance of old ones was constantly followed by the appearance of new ones growing afresh, and the poor fellow had given up all hope of life. I have seen a certificate by Mr. Arthur Rogers, Railway Engineer, granted to the Pandit prior to his taking the leper patient under his treatment, to the effect that he had seen the coachman of Babu Ajodhya Proshad; and Dr. Peck (Civil Surgeon) had told him that he (the coachman) was suffering from leprosy."

I finally settled in Calcutta and here I gave some public tests of my skill. When I first reached the city of palaces, I was practically unknown to everybody. Some one thereupon advised me to see the Editor of the "Patrika," the revered and illustrious sage of the time, Babu Shishir Kumar Ghose. Indeed, he treated me more kindly than I deserved, and I can never repay what I owe to him. He, in his infinite

Plate I.



BEFORE



AFTER

### **The Benares Case.**

This case was treated at the Manikarnika Ghat at Benares before thousands of bathers in the year 1897 and completely cured in 5 months by Pandit Kriparam.



kindness and sympathy, asked me to give a public trial of my skill, saying that if I could really heal lepers and thus relieve those men suffering from the worst of mental and bodily agonies, gracious God will not fail to give me my reward. He did not leave the matter there but in a day or two arranged with Dr. R. G. Kar to supply me with a room at the Belgachia Hospital which Dr. Kar was kind enough to do.



## CHAPTER III.

### The Belgachia cases.

It was in this way that I undertook to treat the well-known Belgachia case about which so much has been spoken of in the columns of newspapers. Instead of saying anything about it myself let me quote below a paragraph on the subject published in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" in its issue of the 21st Nov., 1902 :—

"The leprosy-curer Pandit Kripa Ram, when he showed some of his alleged cures, was advised by us to treat a patient in a hospital so as to give the public an incontestible proof of his skill. He accepted this advice, and after selecting a patient in an advanced stage of the disease, was kindly allowed by the authorities of the Albert Victor Hospital at Belgachia to be admitted there for treatment. Medical men even of so eminent a position as Dr. Lukis watched the course of the treatment. At last the Pandit announced a cure and wanted to submit the patient for medical examination. Thereupon Dr. R. G. Kar, who was all along taking a very keen interest in this important experiment, took the leper to the Calcutta Medical College to be examined by such eminent authorities as Drs. Lukis, Murray and Drury. Indeed, these physicians were so much satisfied with the result obtained by the Pandit's treatment that they called their students together and put the patient to some rigid tests. The man was next taken to the Medical Club, in the midst of a meeting, and there also he was examined by a number of medical men. They, in common with the authorities of the Medical College, were all of one opinion. They could not definitely say that the man had been radically cured, neither could they say that he was not. For it was

evident, even to the layman that there was no visible sign of the disease in the man. All his sores have healed up completely, he has recovered sensation all over his body, his fingers have acquired their natural flexibility and he is in the enjoyment of good health. But yet no one could say with certainty that he had no longer the germs of the disease in him and it would not recur again. Pandit Kripa Ram was advised to treat two more cases and this, we are glad to see, he has agreed to do. It is now for Dr. Lukis to select two patients for him, and we understand, the good doctor has agreed to do it. The sooner this is done the better for the welfare of the thousands of wretched beings who are now rotting in our Asylums. For, if the Pandit succeeds in proving his skill, there is no doubt of it all the patients in our hospitals would be placed under his treatment. If the experiment succeeds Dr. Kar will deserve eternal gratitude from his fellows for the kind interest he has been taking in it."

Indeed after the Belgachia case was discharged, the man was thereafter brought by Dr. Kar to the Medical College for examination and he was subjected to various tests by a very large number of medical men. Sensation is the criterion by which the condition of a leper patient can be judged. This patient of mine was taken to a dark room by a medical man to be tested whether he had recovered sensation or not and he passed a satisfactory examination.

The following is the official description of the case by the Resident Surgeon Dr. G. Chakravarty and countersigned by Dr. Kar :—

#### THE ALBERT VICTOR HOSPITAL

5, *Belgachia Road.*

"The patient states that he has been suffering from the disease for about 12 years. A pure anaesthetic spot first appeared on the outer surface of his right thigh and after some time another on his



right gluteal region and then a third on the right shoulder. This spread and the whole body was thus affected. There is no history of syphilis but the scar of a bubo is present and there is a good number of spots of small-pox on his face. There is no history of the disease attacking any member of his family.

“Skin:—All the extremities and face are more or less senseless, the inner side of the arm and thigh only retains it to some degree. The skin of the fore-arms and feet is thickened and uneven to some extent but that of hands and feet is very greatly so. Only two or three nails of the hands are natural, some of the others are horny-looking and the remaining are falling off from the ulcers underneath. Those of the feet are not affected.

“Both the shoulders and arms are covered with numerous nodules which are of firm consistence. There are nodules also over the leg but not so prominent. The nose is much thickened and nodulated. The ears are thick, about thrice the normal and all nodulated and somewhat hard.

“The mucous membrane of the mouth is tact. The septum of the nose gone for about an inch leaving only about one fourth inch in front to separate the two interior nares. The mucous membrane of the nose is ulcerated, and crusts come out now and then with offensive smell.

“There are three ulcers on the sole of the right foot. Two are small and almost dry. The third is a big one about 3 inches in front of the heel and across the foot. It is broad about an inch at the widest part and half at the narrowest and spreads about the whole foot across. Discharge is very considerable and very offensive, and granulations small but not slough. There is a hole about the size of a two-anna piece at the inner end of the ulcer about one half inch deep sheltering a good number of maggots. There are two ulcers on the sole of the left foot, one about the size of a 4 anna piece on the outer surface of the little toe. Both are superficial, almost dry and void of granulations. Tip of the right index and right fingers and that of the left middle finger

are also ulcerated. The nails of these fingers are getting loose. These ulcers are also angry-looking and void of granulations.

"The bowels are regular. The tongue moist and clean. Appetite sharp.

"The heart sounds are rather weak but clear and distinct. The pulse is small but firm.

"All other organs are in normal condition."

Sd. G. CHUCKERBUTTY.

June 12, 1902

Sd. R. G. KAR.

A photo was taken of the patient before his admission into the Belgachia Hospital and another was taken after his discharge. The plate 2 in the Book shows two half-tone blocks of the patient before and after cure. His name is Ashraf Meah and is known as the first Belgachia case.

### **The Second Belgachia Case.**

After the first case was cured and discharged I was told that I must treat another, and the Belgachia Hospital authorities again kindly undertook to furnish me with a room. It was at first believed that Dr. Lukis would give me a case for treatment. But as he did not do it, I had to search a good deal in finding out a worst case imaginable. The one I got was full of maggots and no body could go near him owing to the nauseating smell that his sores gave out. He was also discharged after a complete cure in the presence of Dr. Kar, and other medical men.

The plate 6 represents the second Belgachia case.

## CHAPTER IV.

### Some incidents.

#### Correspondence with the L-G.

My first two public trials in Calcutta, thank God, have been crowned with success and the eminent physicians, who took interest in the treatment of the above two cases, were satisfied with the efficacy of my treatment. Babu Shishir Kumar Ghose was also encouraged to render me all possible help to popularise my treatment and ultimately to place me in charge of a Leper Asylum in Calcutta or in any mufassil town. With this object in view he advised me to make my treatment known to the then Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. Accordingly I sent a letter to H. H. the Lieutenant Governor soliciting patronage in the matter. His Honour politely replied to it acknowledging the value of a cure for leprosy and advised me to place my case before the principal medical officer in the Medical College. But the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals did not take any interest in my treatment because I was unable to furnish him with the details of my treatment for the reason which is discussed later on. The following correspondence will fully shew how I was treated by my brethren of the medical profession ;—

To the Private Secretary to His Honour the  
*Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.*

“Sir,—I shall thank you if you kindly put before His Honour that I am the curer of a disease which is considered incurable and the most loathsome in the world, I mean, leprosy. My success has hitherto been unprecedented, the testimonials in the accompanying pamphlet will shew it. I further beg to enclose the photograph of a case before and after cure.

"What I want from His Honour is an opportunity of a fair trial for my treatment. Let, say, two cases from the Asylum be made over to me (and I don't care even if the cases be the most obstinate) for treatment. Though I have cured hundreds of cases yet without some such patronage as prayed for, I cannot make my treatment acceptable to the world. Money is not so much my object as good to humanity.

I have the honour &c.,"

KRIPARAM.

1st June 1922.

Here is the reply that I got to the above:—

"Sir,—I have shewn your letter to the Lieutenant-Governor, and His Honour asks me to say that this is a medical matter of which he has no knowledge, but that he is sure that any cure for leprosy would be of the greatest value.

"His Honour suggests that you should go to the principal medical officer in the Medical College and lay your facts before him. If you are able to show a good case it is certain that the matter will be carefully attended to.

(Sd.) J. STRACHEY"

A few days after, I got the following letter from Colonel T. H. Hendley, C. I. E., I. M. S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal:—

"Sir,—My attention has been drawn to an article in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" of the 22nd May in which there is an announcement of your specific for various forms of leprosy. If you would like me to have your alleged cure tested in the Leper Asylums under my control would you be so good as to furnish me with full details of its nature and its exact composition?"

(Sd.) T. H. Hendley.

To the above I gave the following reply:—

"Sir,—I am much obliged by your letter No. 1547D, dated the 20th inst. I have no specific for leprosy, but I have treatments for the various forms and I have, through God's mercy, cured a large number of cases, considered incurable. There are eighteen forms of leprosy and one medicine certainly does not suit for all. Besides, some of the ingredients of my medicines are deadly poisons, and I dare not entrust them with inexperienced hands."

## Correspondence with the Viceroy.

I wrote the following letter to His Excellency Lord Hardinge under date the 2nd July, 1914:—

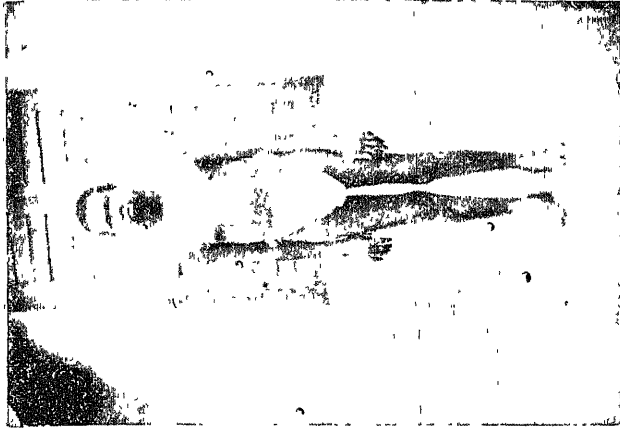
"Sir,—Will you kindly do me the favour of laying this letter and the accompanying book on Leprosy before H. E. the Viceroy? If I have ventured to present my humble work to His Excellency, it is under the impression that high-minded, large-hearted and humanitarian as he is, his Lordship will be pleased and interested in knowing that there is successful treatment for that horrible disease, leprosy, which is generally considered to be incurable. \*

The Belgachia cases described in Chapter VII, of my book (pages 47-53) and the several photos of patients (taken before and after their cure) published therein will convince any unprejudiced person that the disease can be successfully treated. My humble prayer to His Excellency is the same that I submitted to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in 1902. If you will kindly draw His Excellency's attention to pages 55-56, he will find that I begged of His Honour to test the efficacy of my treatment by making over two worst cases

Plate 2.



BEFORE



AFTER

AND

### **The First Belgatchia Case.**

This case was treated in the Albert Victor Hospital in the presence of Dr. R. G. Kar and other eminent physicians and completely cured in 4 months by Pandit Kriparam,



to me; but, although His Honour was favourably disposed he could not do anything in the matter without the co-operation of his medical officers, who unfortunately were apparently not sympathetic. I also approached Dr. Lukis but he did not see his way to take up the matter under the idea that I dealt in "Secret remedies". But as a matter of fact, there is absolutely no secrecy in my treatment and this has been fully explained.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to say in reply to my letter of 1st June 1902, "he is sure that any cure for leprosy would be of the greatest value." I have no doubt that His Excellency is also of the same opinion. Will His Excellency, therefore, be graciously pleased to accept my humble treatise on leprosy as a present and direct his medical officers to give me an opportunity of a fair trial of my treatment? I need hardly say that by acceding to this humble prayer of mine His Excellency will confer on me personally a deep obligation and may prove a great benefactor of suffering humanity if my pretension as leprosy-curer is not found to be false. I want no money or credit but only a fair opportunity to show the success of my treatment in the interests of humanity. If necessary I am willing to bear the cost of treating the two cases selected by Government in any hospital in Calcutta under proper medical supervision.

With my profound respect and humble homage to His Excellency.

I beg to remain, etc.

To the above I got the following reply:—

Viceregal Lodge, Simla, 8th July, 1914.

Dear Sir,—I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd July and to thank you for the copy of your book entitled



"Leprosy and its treatment" which you have been so good as to send for the Viceroy's acceptance.

As regards your request that medical officers should be directed to give a trial to your treatment, I regret that His Excellency can not take any action in the matter contrary to the opinion of his expert advisers to whom it will be referred.

Yours truly

(Illegible)

Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

After waiting for a few months I addressed the following letter to

The Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy.

Howrah, May 4, 1915.

Sir,—In July 1914, I took the liberty of asking you to be so good as to lay my book on leprosy before His Excellency and you were pleased to do so.

I further request His Excellency to be so gracious as to direct some of his medical officers to give me an opportunity of a fair trial for my treatment. My humble prayer to His Excellency, in short, was that two worst cases might be made over to me by some medical officers of the Government so that I might treat them under their supervision and prove the efficacy of my treatment. The Assistant Private Secretary to H. E. was pleased to send me the following reply to it:—

(Here the above letter of the Assistant Private Secretary to H. E. dated the 8th July, 1914, was quoted.)

The enclosed newspaper cutting will show that I have recently cured a very bad case and another case of the worst type has just been taken up by me for treatment. The Magistrate and the Civil Surgeon of Howrah were pleased to examine him and expressed the wish to keep an eye over the patient during the course of his treatment. My humble submission to H. E. is that he may be pleased to direct one or more medical officers to watch over the case till cure is effected. I make this prayer in the interests of humanity, for I need hardly say that any cure for leprosy would be of the greatest value. I want no money or credit but only a fair

opportunity to show the success of my treatment for the benefit of mankind. I would be extremely obliged to you by your kindly placing this letter before H. E.

I have the honour to be etc.

Here is the last letter which I received from the Government of India on the subject:—

From W. Booth-Gravely Esq.

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

Home department.

Simla, 31st May. 1915.

(Medical)

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 4th May, 1915, addressed to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, and to say that you should address your request that a medical officer should be deputed to watch over a case of leprosy under your treatment to the Government of Bengal.

I have the honour to be etc.

So ultimately I was referred to the Government of Bengal and I naturally thought that the matter should be dropped.

### **Dr. Hutchinson in Calcutta.**

About the time when I was treating the second Begachia case several announcements were made through the columns of newspapers that Dr. Hutchinson had come to India to investigate into the causes and cure of leprosy, and that he was coming to Calcutta shortly. Along with this announcement a paragraph appeared in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" advising both Dr. Hutchinson and my humble self to bring about an interview between ourselves for the cause of the suffering humanity, Babu Piyush Kanti Ghose of the "Patrika" was kind enough to take the matter in hand, and he wrote to Dr. Hutchinson for an appointment. At the appointed

hour Babu Piyush Kanti took me with him to Dr. Hutchinson on the day previous to the public lecture on the causation of leprosy which the doctor was to deliver in Calcutta. Unfortunately the interview did not take place as we were informed that the said Doctor was very busy making arrangements previous to his departure from India. We thereupon went to Dr. Drury, the then principal of the Medical College, who was arranging the meeting for Dr. Hutchinson and enquired whether any discussion was to be allowed there or not. Dr. Drury replied in the affirmative. This opportunity was utilized by Babu Piyush Kanti to ask Dr. Drury why the services of my humble self were not utilized though it was now practically certain, after public trials, that I was conversant with a treatment which was practically infallible. A long conversation followed in course of which Dr. Drury admitted that he had heard all about my humble self from Dr. Kar, but nothing could be done unless and until my treatment was fully known to him and other medical men. So, here again the same question arose as between Dr. Lawrie of Hyderabad and my revered father, and also as stated in the letter of Colonel Hendley to me, both of which are referred to above.

Though Dr. Hutchinson avoided me in this way, I was advised not to lose this opportunity of speaking something at the meeting on this occasion. As I cannot speak English fluently I sought the help of Babu Lalit Mohan Ghosal. How the mission proved unsuccessful will appear from the following letter which that gentleman wrote to the "Bengalee" in its issue of the 10th of February, 1903:—

Sir,—Last evening (Monday) Dr. Hutchinson addressed a meeting of

medical men on the subject of leprosy at the Medical College. There was a large gathering, and although Dr. Hutchinson proposed to address the profession, the lay public were also largely in evidence at the meeting to hear him speak on a subject which may fitly be termed of universal interest. But it is to be regretted that an incident should take place at the meeting for which either Dr. Bomford's "hauteur" or the "opiniatry" of the profession is responsible. Pandit Kriparam's name must be known to your readers as a successful leprosy-curer, whose recent cures at the Albert Victor Hospital have astonished both the scientific and the lay public. He was present at the meeting, but being not gifted with the power of speech to enable him to set forth his views on this fell disease at the meeting, he asked me to speak for him and he accordingly gave a paper embodying his views. I was further requested to do so by an eminent Indian doctor sitting close to me. I had just begun when Dr. Bomford, who was in the chair, asked me to sit down. On my asking the reason why, he told me that I was not enumerating cases of cure. In spite of my assuring him that I was coming to them very soon he persisted in his request and I had no other alternative than to resume my seat. I am not sorry for myself but for Pandit Kriparam. He has been making researches for long and his labours have been attended with success, and it is meet that an assemblage of medical men bent upon eliciting the truth should have the advantage and benefit of his vast experience. Truth can not be the monopoly of a section, and the conduct of the president of the meeting must be regretted because he had deliberately stopped truth being told.

LALIT MOHAN GHOSAL."

Another letter was written on the same incident in the "Patrika" dated 15th Feb. 1903, by the well-known Barrister-at-Law Mr. A. K. Ghose who was then practising at Bhagalpur. Here it is:—

"Sir—At a public meeting held on Monday to discuss the question of

leprosy raised by one Dr. Hutchinson, I regret that Babu Lalit Mohan Ghosal was not allowed to speak a word on behalf of Pandit Kriparam by the president. The position is this. Dr. Hutchinson has come to India to make enquiries regarding that incurable disease. A meeting was organized at the Medical College to enable him to say what he had to say on the subject. There Pandit Kriparam, the well-known leprosy-curer went ; but as he can not speak English fluently he requested Babu Lalit Mohan Ghosal to accompany him so that if necessary he should address the meeting through him. And when Babu Lalit Mohan attempted to speak he was asked to sit down. It is quite true that Kriparam does not hold a diploma from Medical College ; so does not Kaviraj Vijaya Ratna, the famous Kaviraj of Calcutta. The Pandit has his credentials. He, and his father before him, had devoted their lives to this cause. He has examined hundreds of leprosy cases. In dealing with a leper he does not betray any nervousness. He washes his or her sores, picks up the maggots with his own hands, and has absolutely no fear of contagion. He has patients in Calcutta, respectable men, some of whom he has photographs to show the stages of improvements which patients have made under his treatment. The other day he publicly treated a patient at the Alvert Victor Hospital and discharged him cured in the presence of many well-known medical men. There is no doubt that he is an expert and authority on the subject. His object was to relate his experiences and expound his views on the subject to the medical men assembled to hear the paper of Dr. Hutchinson. Why was his spokesman Babu Lalit Mohan snubbed ? It is quite true that the Pandit is a layman. But he only wanted to give evidence of what he has experimented upon. What was the harm in listening to him ? Bigotry is inexcusable in scientific men. European doctors know almost nothing about this disease. They will know nothing so long they keep themselves apart a hundred yards from a leper patient. Here is a man who has devoted his life to benefit these most miserable creatures on the face of the earth. He goes to you to relate his experiences, and you plug

your ears with your fingers. This does not show a love of truth, love of science, love of humanity.

A K. GHOSE, "

### " Secret Remedies. "

After the second Belgachia case was discharged cured from the Albert Victor Hospital I took another patient suffering from ulcerated leprosy to Dr. R. G. Kar and requested him to kindly take that patient to Dr. Lukis for his examination. Dr. R. G. Kar could not make time to see Dr. Lukis personally, but asked me to see Dr. Lukis with a letter of introduction from him which he kindly gave me. Accordingly I saw Dr. Lukis with the patient and handed over to him Dr. R. G. Kar's letter. But the Doctor refused to examine the patient and do anything in connection with my treatment as he said I was dealing with "secret remedies". I give below Dr. R. G. Kar's letter and the reply of Dr. Lukis thereto.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL SCHOOL,

and

ALBERT VICTOR HOSPITAL.

5, BELGACHIA ROAD,

*Calcutta, 12th July 1905.*

DEAR DR. LUKIS,

I send you herewith a patient with leprosy for your examination and opinion. The patient is going to be admitted in Pundit Kriparam's Leper Hospital for treatment. But before he is admitted into the Hospital I would like to have the opinion of some eminent medical men about the case and the condition of the patient. This Pundit Kriparam is the gentleman who treated the two leprosy cases in our hospital. Hope you will excuse me for the trouble and intrusion.

*Yours Sincerely*

*R. G. KAR.*

MY DEAR DR. KAR.

I could rather not be mixed up with any experiment with secret remedies, so please get some one else to examine this man.

*Yours Sincerely*

*Lukis*

Dr. T. H. Hendley also refused to acknowledge the efficacy of my treatment for the very same reason viz. that I treat with secret medicines. Surgeon Major Lawrie, Chief Medical Officer at Hyderabad in Nizam's Dominion also refused to carry out the wishes of the Chudarghat Municipality of building a leper asylum and placing it in charge of my father Shiboo Mir Munshi, as my father did not agree to give him his prescriptions in advance.

## The Medical Congress.

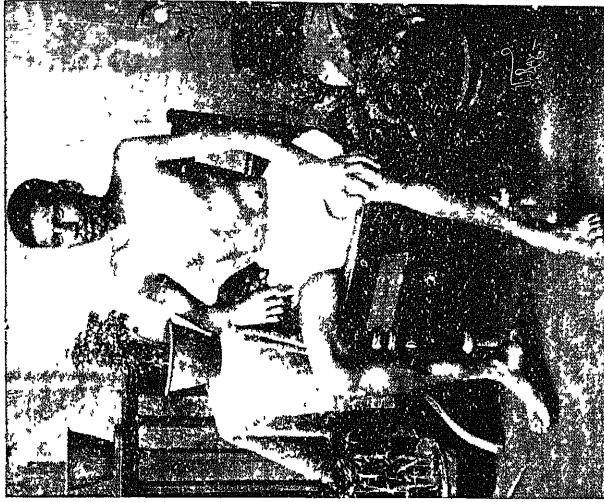
Having heard that a session of the Medical Congress was going to sit at Bombay I at once wrote to the Secretary of the Congress Committee asking his permission to read a paper on Leprosy before the assembled medical men in the Congress. The following correspondence between the Secretary and myself will speak for itself :—

*Dated 13-3-1909.*

To

The Secretary to the Committee of the  
Bombay Medical Congress,  
Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to ask permission of your Committee to read a paper on "Leprosy and its treatment" in the Medical Congress shortly to be held at Bombay. My object in doing so is to make it known to the scientific world in general and the assembled men in particular that leprosy in all its varieties, hitherto considered incurable, is no longer so. I propose to set forth in my



BEFORE



AND AFTER

### The Case of a Municipal Inspector at Dacca.

This case was completely cured in 2 months by Pandit Kripatram.





paper the methods of investigation and research pursued by my late revered father and my humble self with the view of arriving at a satisfactory solution of the problem and how we succeeded in doing so. I further propose to embody in the paper a short history, though complete, of the cases, we were fortunate in curing in public hospitals under the observation of eminent members of the profession. My essay, therefore, may prove of interest to the Congress.

It may not be out of place to mention here that my treatment goes upon the line of diagnosis of each particular case, and applying appropriate remedies, both internal and external, thereto, and that I do not deal in specifics in the nature of patents. Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours faithfully  
KRIPARAM.

Copy of the letter from the General Secretary,  
Bombay Medical Congress,

TO PANDIT KKRIPARAM, SALKIA.

*No 2109 Dated 15th February 1909.*

Dear Sir,—Replying to yours of the 13th I regret that the list is closed and no further papers can now be admitted.

Yours faithfully,  
(Signature illegible),

LT. COL., I. M. S., M. D., D. P. H.

*General Secretary.*

From the foregoing correspondence it is evident that the authorities of the Medical Congress did not allow me to read a paper on Leprosy on a mere technical ground.

Failing to get the permission of the Congress to read a paper I requested the Secretary to kindly depute here two medical men on behalf of the Congress to inspect the two lepers suffering from malignant types of the disease who were

then undergoing my treatment at that time. I sent the following letter to the Secretary ;—

TO THE SECRETARY.

BOMBAY MEDICAL CONGRESS, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—Replying to your letter No. 2409 dated the 15th instant I regret I could not send my application for permission to read a paper before the Congress in time to be included in the list of papers. But considering the importance of the subject I request you will be good enough to reconsider your decision and allow me to read a paper on the subject, thus giving me an opportunity to make the assembled medical men know that leprosy is not an incurable disease. If it is at all inconvenient for you to give me such permission, I request you will be good enough to depute two medical men on behalf of the Congress to watch two patients suffering from malignant types of the disease who are at present publicly undergoing my treatment. If you kindly depute two representatives I shall show to them my treatment in all its stages and I hope to satisfy them regarding the efficacy of my treatment. It should also be made known to the Congress that my treatment is open to public inspection and I cordially invite men in the medical profession to come and inspect the progress of my treatment.

Thanking you beforehand

I remain,  
Dear Sir,  
Faithfully Yours  
KRIPARAM.

To the above, strange to say, I got no reply. I denied even the common courtesy of an acknowledgement of my letter. It would thus appear that my treatment has met with a poor reception in the hands of scientific men. They have practically combined against any treatment with Indian medicines.

## A Short Visit to Bombay.

The foregoing incident put a stop to my visiting Bombay which I very much desired temporarily. Soon after, however, I received an encouraging letter from Mr. P. M. Murzban, the editor and proprietor of the "Rust Gifter" and "Jam-e-Jamest" promising a good career at Bombay. When I was about to start for Bombay another opportunity presented itself. A respectable and wealthy gentleman with whom I was corresponding about the treatment of his son, also wired me to come immediately. Before my departure I was armed with letters of introduction from Babu Moti Lal Ghose, the editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" to several leading men of Bombay including Dr. Sir Bhal Chandra Krishna (kt.) Sir D. E. Wacha, Mr. B. M. Malabari, the editor and proprietor of "the East and West" and some other leading men. I need hardly say that I met with a kind reception at the hands of these gentlemen. I began my campaign at Bombay in this way. I first saw Dr. Sir Bhalchandra who kindly took me to Dr. J. A. Turner, the Health Officer and requested him to give me four worst cases from the local Leper Asylum for my treatment in public. The Health Officer readily consented and wrote to Dr. J. S. Rodrigues, the Medical Officer in charge of the Lepër Asylum, to supply me with the cases to which the doctor agreed. Dr. Rodrigues officially wrote the following letter to the Health Officer, Bombay:—

No. 218 of 6th April, 1910.

TO THE EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER.

*Bombay Municipality*

Sir,—With reference to your letter No. 404 of 1910-11 dated April 4th 1910, I have the honour to inform you that Pundit Kriparam can

have 4 leper patients to try his treatment and I will report the result after 2 or 3 months.

I beg to bring to your notice that the cost of any extra diet beyond what is supplied at this Asylum should be borne by the Pandit,

I have &c,  
J. S. RODRIQUES  
Medical Officer.

I-E. ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM,  
Matunga.

Dr. J. A. Turner in an official letter informed the fact to Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna with the following note :—

I may mention that the Municipal Commissioner has no objection to Pandit Kriparam treating the cases as mentioned in this office No 405 of 4-4-10. ”

It will be seen from the above that the Medical Officer in charge of the Leper Asylum wished that I should bear the cost of the especial extra diet that would be prescribed for the patients when under my treatment as the Asylum would not bear that. To this I readily consented, nay more, I wanted to bear the expenses of fooding, clothing, and wages of attendants, if necessary.

A few days after this I saw Dr. Rodriques personally with a letter from the Health Officer. He took me round the Asylum and showed all the inmates there. There were about four hundred lepers in the Asylum at that time, and I was told that one hundred lepers had been set apart for Nastin treatment. It was then arranged that four prominent physicians of Bombay including Dr. Rodriques and the Executive Health Officer would select four cases for my treatment. Accordingly on the 24th April 1910 the Municipal Commissioner with Mr. J. MacDonald went to the Acworth Leper Asylum to make a selection of patients for me with the help of Drs. Rodriques, Turner Choksy, Bhalchandra and De

Monty. But unfortunately the physicians could not be present at that time and the Commissioner and Mr. MacDonald had to come back after waiting there for an hour. Another meeting was arranged on the 27th April and in it all of them were present including my humble self. Then all the gentlemen present there requested me to take charge of six cases instead of the four I prayed for. "With the greatest pleasure." I replied. They, then, showed me the four worst cases which they selected for my treatment and told me that Dr. Rodrigues would show me later on the two other patients who were not present at that time.

I bade farewell to the gentlemen and told them that I would again come to Bombay within a month with medicines for the patients. I returned to Calcutta on the 30th April and the medicines were ready for despatch after a week. I was just arranging to despatch the parcel of medicines to the Medical Officer in charge of Acworth-Leper Asylum, Bombay, when, to my utter-surprise, I got a letter from my friend Mr. M. R. Karanjwala informing me that the Managing Committee had refused to allow me to treat six patients selected for me on the ground that Nasta treatment was then being experimented upon. I give below a true copy of the letter of the Secretary of the Managing Committee of the Leper Asylum :—

Municipal Workshop,  
Patton Road, Bombay. 12th May 1910.

From B. H. HEWETT Esq., A. M., I. C. E.  
Honorary Secretary.  
Acworth Leper Asylum

TO PANDIT KRIPARAM c/o M. R. KARANJWALA.

Sir,—With reference to your offer for treating a limited number of inmates of the Acworth Leper Asylum for leprosy I have the honour

to inform you under instructions from the Managing Committee that it has been decided that your offer cannot be accepted during such time as the experimental treatment of leprosy by "Nastin" is in progress at the Asylum.

I have the honour to be etc. "

(Sd.) B. H. HEWETT.

The Secretary has assigned the only reason for his refusal to allow me to treat six cases, namely that during such time as the experimental treatment of leprosy by Nastin is in progress at the Asylum, my offer cannot be accepted. I do not for a moment realize the soundness of his reason. What harm ! If I were allowed to treat six cases only with my own medicines. They have allowed so many as hundred cases out of a total of about four hundred patients to be treated by Nastin experimental process without apprehending any harm ; but consistently with reason could they not have entrusted to me with six cases only without any fear of injury ? Nastin treatment is still in its experimental stage, while my system of treatment has already passed the stage of experiment and it has stood the severe test of scrutiny by many renowned medical experts. What is more strange is, that the patients entrusted to me for my treatment by eminent physicians and townsmen of Bombay like Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Turner, Dr. Choksy, Dr. De-Monty, Dr. Rodriques, the Municipal Commissioner and Mr. J. MacDonald after a prolonged deliberation, should be snatched away from me at the eleventh hour when I was just going to commence treatment after having prepared necessary medicines for them at some expense to myself. I don't know as yet the *personnel* of the Managing Committee, but every right thinking man will surely condemn the action taken by them in contravention of

the decision of the above gentlemen, as unjust. How such a decision has come to pass is still shrouded in mystery. I wrote to every one of the gentlemen who selected for me the patients requesting him to furnish me with fuller details on the subject, but I am sorry no one could spare time to reply to my queries except the Health Officer who in an official letter pleaded his inability to take any further action in face of the decision passed by the Managing Committee.

### **Another Leper Asylum Incident.**

There are many Leper Asylums in India which give shelter to a large number of lepers. I have visited some of these Asylums and I am glad thousands of lepers are comfortably lodged there. But I am sorry to find that there are no proper arrangements for their treatment. This may be due to the ignorance of the existence of any treatment for leprosy on the part of the authorities. According to European scientists there is no known cure for leprosy. In order to shew that leprosy, like all other diseases, has a cure too I offered to treat some patients of these asylums free of all cost, but for reasons best known to the authorities all my offers were declined. I have already stated how my offer to treat six lepers of the Acworth Leper Asylum of Bombay was declined while one hundred cases had been allowed to be treated by Nastin experimental treatment. I had also enquiries from several Leper Asylums regarding the efficacy of my treatment, but when I offered to treat patients free of all charges, my offers were declined. A correspondence appeared in the *Statesman* under the signature of Rev. R. D. Tracy in which the reverend gentleman made an earnest appeal for public patronage



in aid of the Subathu Leper Asylum, the funds of which lately ran short. In reponse to this I wrote to Rev. R. D. Tracy offering to treat four patients with free medicines and if necessary with fooding and clothing too. But I am sorry to say I have not got a reply to this letter. I publish below the letter :—

To Rev : R. D. TRACY,

Supdt., Leper Asylum—*Subathu*.

Sir,

From your correspondence published in the "Statesman" of the 1st. Inst., I learn with much concern, that the Subathu Leper Asylum is short of adequate funds. It is a matter of great regret that in India where charity is so valued, such a useful institution should suffer from want of funds. My heart bleeds for these unfortunate human beings who are generally neglected and hated by the society. I consider it my duty,—the duty which I owe to God as man,—to render as much help as it lies in my power in relieving the distress of some of the inmates of the Asylum. I now beg to propose you will be good enough to leave under my treatment four patients suffering from the worst type of leprosy, whom I shall supply with medicines gratis, and, if necessary, with fooding and clothing too.

If you agree to my proposal, I shall visit your Asylum and arrange for the treatment of four worst cases selected by you. I may mention here that I have successfully treated two worst cases of ulcerated leprosy at the Albert Victor Hospital, Belgachia, in the presence of many eminent physicians including Drs. Lukis, Drury, Murray, R. G. Kar and G. Chuckerbutty etc :—I beg to enclose for your kind perusal a pamphlet containing the history and Hospital Diary of the Belgachia cases and the Press opinion regarding same.

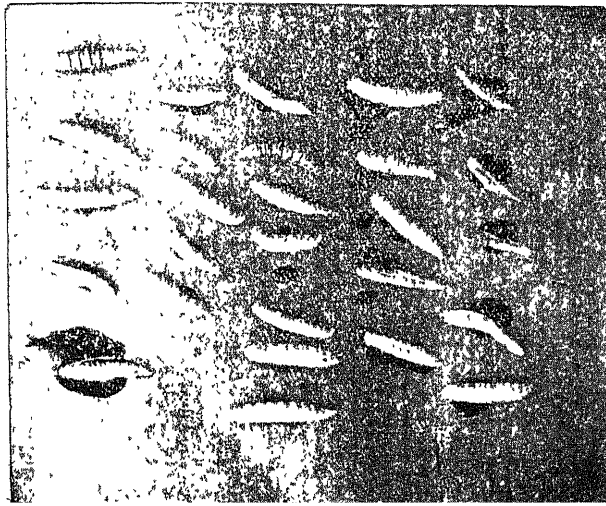
Thanking you in anticipation,

I remain

Yours truly,

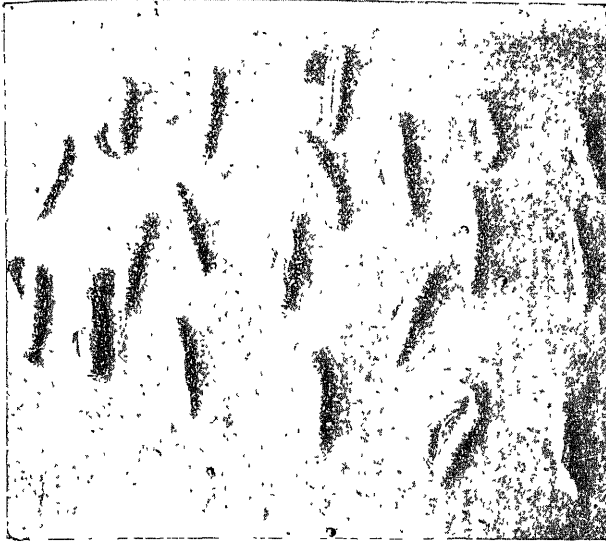
(Sd.) KRIPARAM.

24th June, 1910



THE MAGGOTS IN LEPERS.

In the above is given the photo of a few worms found in the first Belgatchia case.



This is the photo of a few worms found in the Benares case which represents the 1st picture in the series.



## CHAPTER V.

### Scheme for a Leper Hospital.

A FEW years after the death of Babu Shishir Kumar Ghose I proposed to his worthy son Babu Piyush<sup>2</sup> Kanti Ghose who was then in charge of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" that the best way to commemorate the illustrious deceased was to found a leper hospital which was so much after his heart. I agreed to make over my system of treatment at the disposal of the proposed hospital by giving proper training in the healing art to a band of young men connected with the institution. Babu Piyush Kanti readily took the matter in hand and got a scheme for a leper hospital published in all the important papers throughout India\* in July, 1919. It elicited a general response and at the instance of Mr. H. W. B. Moreno and a few other philanthropic gentlemen of Calcutta a Committee was formed and a few meetings were held to give effect to the scheme. Some large-hearted gentlemen also promised subscriptions.

Before, however, the scheme was matured in Calcutta a notable gentleman of Bombay, Mr. Govindlal Shivilal Motilal, invited both Mr. Ghose and myself to try our chance at the latter place. We obtained permission of the Calcutta Committee to proceed to Bombay and begin our operations under the name and style of Shishir Kumar Ghose Leper Mission. While at Bombay we were told that the best way of impressing the local gentlemen was to give a demonstration of my treat

ment of leprosy in a public manner. I once failed to get an opportunity of treating some cases in the Acworth Leper Asylum and the first thing that struck me was to try in that quarter. Fortunately or unfortunately for us we, in the end, secured the necessary permission to treat six cases in that asylum selected by a board of medical men appointed by the asylum authorities. A local committee was formed consisting of some influential and philanthropic gentlemen of Bombay with Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar as President and Babu Piyush Kanti Ghose as Secretary. This general committee appointed a sub-committee of some eminent medical men of Bombay to watch over and report on the treatment of the aforesaid six cases.

To give the reader an idea of the outcome of this experiment I cannot do better than quote the following report prepared by Babu Piyush Kanti Ghose which was published in some influential papers of India. "The following is taken from the "Bombay Chronicle," December 23, 1921 :—

## **GHOSE LEPER MISSION.**

### **Review of Work.**

"Mr. Piyush Kanti Ghose of the Shishir Kumar Ghose Leper Mission writes :—It might be remembered that Pandit Kripa-ram of the above Mission undertook to treat a few patients at the Acworth Leper Asylum for a period of six months. This period being completed, on the 20th inst. a meeting of the General Committee of the Mission was called on that day to determine whether the treatment should be further continued or not inasmuch as the patients were not completely cured.

The committee decided to stop the treatment as the Pandit thought the conditions being not favourable, it would be absolutely useless to go on with the treatment at the Asylum. This fact I pointedly brought to the notice of the members of the General Committee and especially of those of the sub-committee and in order to guard against a failure it was also proposed to treat six other cases simultaneously under different conditions for which funds were available through the kindness of a few public-spirited gentlemen of Bombay. The following few lines from my first report will explain the situation :—

‘ It was a mistake on the part of the Pandit, who has no experience of the monsoon conditions of Bombay, to take up the treatment in the rainy season, for to prevent them from catching a chill or getting fever the external application of medicine and the medical baths had to be suspended for practically the whole of June. Secondly, it is very difficult to keep a strict watch over their diet in a place like the leper asylum where all sorts of objectionable things are available and the patients may have whatever they wish. Though arrangement was made to have their food cooked separately one patient was detected having his evening meals from outside for several days and this may have a very injurious effect. Good and willing servants were not obtained for rubbing oils on the bodies and sores of the patients and preparing medicines strictly according to instructions. The lepers themselves apparently did not appear to be much concerned whether they were cured or not, with the result that they did not submit to the treatment with the zeal and earnest faith which, according to our Shastras, is necessary for a cure. The Secretary believes that this would not have been the case if the patients had been chosen from among those who have an idea of responsibility and who abhor public charity.’

“These and other drawbacks were pointed out at the meetings of the sub-committee and this again formed a principal subject of discussion when two out of the six patients gave up

the treatment on flimsy grounds. At that time Drs. Deshmukh, Nilkanth and Major Fernandes were of opinion that it would be better if we could get a better class of men for purposes of experiment and the treatment could be carried on under our direct control. Dr. Sukhia agreed to visit the asylum along with Major Fernandes, to see for themselves if the arrangements at the asylum could be improved. But though expectations [were raised] their visit unfortunately did not, in the end, much improve matters. In the meantime it was decided at a Sub-committee meeting to continue the treatment. The continued ill-health of the Secretary and the Pandit is also another matter which has been responsible, to a great extent for the somewhat unsuccessful nature of the first experiment.

### Medical Opinions.

"The medical verdict signed by Major C. Fernandes, Dr. N. V. Dhavale, Dr. Nilkanth Bhalchandra and Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia is as follows :—

'Out of the six cases entrusted to the Panditji two discontinued his treatment after a short time, while the rest have stuck to it. The changes observed in the different lesions have been tabulated as shown in the schedule. The general impression that we have formed as regards the efficacy of the treatment is that it has not been so successful as to be called a cure. There is a marked improvement in the ulcerations, and the thickening of the skin over the lesions has been greatly reduced. There has been an appreciable change for the better in many of the anæsthetic patches. The Bacteriological examination, however, shows no improvement whatever.'

"The presence of the bacilli is quite possible as complete cure was not effected. Let us, however, see what is the opinion of the Bombay Vaidya Shabha on the treatment of these

cases. I received the following letter from the Shabha, under date the 17th December, 1921, over the signatures of Messrs. Trimbaklal Tribhuvandas Muni and Prabhaker Krishnaji Pange, Vice-President and Secretary respectively of the Shabha :—

‘ Dear Sir, In compliance with your request, we have visited the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, and have seen four cases of leprosy treated by Pandit Kriparam and also seen the photos and symptoms before treatment and verified them now after about 4 months and we are satisfied to find much improvement as regards swellings, anaesthesia, ulcers and tubercles and we and other four members who were with us are of opinion that your Ayurvedic treatment is indeed worthy of trial and encouragement. ’

“ Any dispassionate mind will thus call the treatment highly encouraging taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case. ”

“ What is however, the medical opinion on the method of treatment introduced by Sir Leonard Rogers, after an experiment of several years ? The following resolution was adopted at a conference of Leper Asylum Superintendents assembled in Calcutta in February, 1920, being the unanimous finding of the special medical sub-committee :—

‘ That the method of treatment with the salts of fatty acids introduced by Lt.-Col. Sir Leonard Rogers. I. M. S. has been lately tested by fourteen medical officers and assistants in leper asylums throughout India with most favourable results, 72 per cent showing marked improvement in spite of the fact that most of the cases were advanced and the period of treatment had been comparatively short. More research is needed, however, further to improve the treatment. ’

“ The duration of the treatment which is a most important factor was over a year in the majority of cases treated under Sir Leonard’s method, whereas in the case of Pandit Kriparam



it was barely three months and a half for out of six the treatment could not be carried on for at least two months and a half on account of the rains and the Pandit's ill-health, a fact which is known to all the Asylum people and which was made one of the principal grounds by two patients for giving up the treatment.

"One of the reasons why the Pandit is discontinuing the treatment is that no definite condition was placed before him to constitute a cure. Then there is the question of a relapse to fulfil which condition, at the lowest computation, at least two years would be necessary after complete disappearance of all symptoms of the disease.

"What I would earnestly and respectfully submit to the Bombay public is that Pandit Kriparam be afforded an opportunity of carrying out experiments under conditions over which he may have full control. In other words all the details of the treatment, the accommodation and diet of the patients should be supervised by the Pandit personally and he should have a free hand also as regards the length of time during which the patients should remain under his treatment."

We, therefore, returned to Calcutta after having spent about three months in the hills to ward off malaria which took a deep root in my system while at Bombay and after Mr. Ghose had regained some strength being reduced almost to skeleton following a very bad attack of influenza there. But before we could think out what further should be done in the matter, the Hony. Secy. of the Acworth Leper Asylum published the following astounding report, four months after we left Bombay and thought that the matter had already been closed. I reproduce the following from the "Bombay Chronicle" dated the 17th April, 1922 :—

### Treatment of Leprosy. "Pt. Kriparam's System a Failure."

The Hon. Secretary, Acworth Leper Asylum, Bombay, writes :—

Early in the year 1921 an application was received by the Trustees of the Acworth Leper Asylum from Pandit Kriparam for permission to demonstrate on patients in the Asylum the efficacy of a form of treatment with which he claimed to have cured cases of leprosy elsewhere.

As the Trustees were anxious to leave no avenue unexplored by which the lot of the patients might be ameliorated, the facilities applied for were granted and six patients were selected by a Committee of Medical experts, acting in agreement with Pandit Kriparam for a 6 months' course of treatment.

The report of the Committee at the end of the course was as following :

"The Committee met at the Asylum on the 29th January, 1922, when there were present Drs. J. E. Sandilands, N.H. Choksey and D. A. Turkhud (vice Major Hodgson who had left Bombay.)

"Of the six patients selected for this treatment, it was found that two had discontinued it, and were, therefore, eliminated.

"The following remarks apply to those who took the full course of treatment, for the period of 6 months :

- (1) Rangia Raghoo:—No improvement was noticeable in his condition;
- (2) Cyril John :—The only change apparent was a slight flattening on the nodules on the face ;
- (3) Husein Budapathy :—Nodules on nose, ear and chin thicker than at the commencement of treatment ; patches on the skin deeper coloured ; the patient was distinctly worse ;
- (4) Dhakoo Harichand :—Ulcerations healed up; otherwise no change.

"One of us (Dr. Turkhud) examined the smears taken from the nasal secretion of these patients, and found lepra bacilli in all.

"On a careful examination of the above patients, we do not think that the line of treatment adopted by Pandit Kriparam has either cured the patients or that it holds out any probability of an ultimate

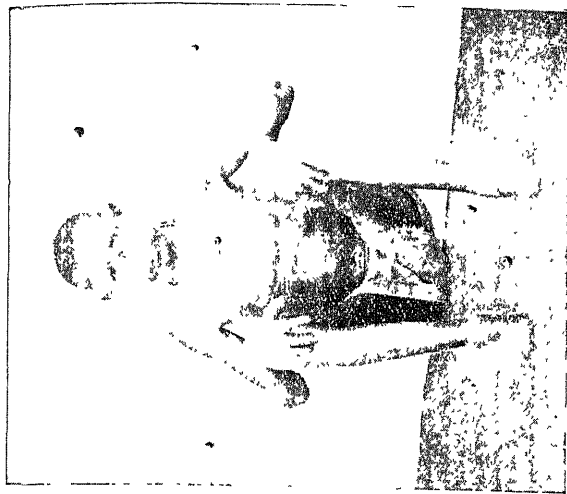
cure, even under a more prolonged course. The presence of lepra bacilli after six months indicates that the treatment has no action in either destroying them or reducing their number. We are, therefore, of opinion that no case has been made out by these results that Pandit Kripparam's treatment of leprosy is in any way curative or even ameliorative."

The object of this move on the part of the asylum authorities is apparent to the meanest intellect, viz. the fastening of such a gratuitous certificate on me and my system of treatment when none was sought for, as I had to discontinue the treatment before full trial to it was given. May I, however, enquire if they had shown similar eagerness to rush to print with the results of various other experiments carried on in the asylum from time to time, such as Nastine, Sir Leonard Roger's derivatives of Chaulmoogra, etc, etc? The opinions embodied in the report of Mr. Ghose were given by at least as respectable parties as the estimable gentlemen of the asylum but they are as poles asunder. With such discrepancies before us it is easy to understand what value to put on the opinions expressed by gentlemen versed in the western system of treatment on the eastern. As Mr. Ghose's report points out the whole question was discussed thread-bare at a meeting of the Bombay general committee presided over by Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and held on the 20th December, 1921, in which it was clearly stated that a fresh opportunity should be given to me under more favourable conditions to prove the efficacy of my treatment. By the bye, not a word of thank has been expressed by the Hony. Secy. of the asylum for all the trouble I took in the cause of science not to speak of my financial loss and my pitiable condition on account of frequent attacks of malaria which practically left me lifeless.



BEFORE

AND



AFTER

**A case treated at the Lilloah Leper Asylum.**

This case was completely cured in 6 months by Pandit Kripatam.



It might be thought that if the medical men appointed by the asylum authorities were rather hard upon me in the expression of their opinion on my treatment those who acted on behalf of the Bombay Committee of S. K. Ghose Leper Mission were not so. To make this point clear I would, with the indulgence of the reader, quote below the following passages from the proceedings book of the Committee under date the 20th December, 1921, written by Babu Piyus Kanti Ghose and signed by Major C. Fernandes, Chairman of the sub-committee :—

“Dr. Sukhia in explaining the medical report said that bacilli were found in the patients even in larger numbers than before and so long as bacilli were present there was no likelihood of any cure whatsoever.

“Mr. Ghose wanted to know whether he had any proof to show that the bacilli in the patients had increased after the treatment. Dr. Sukhia, thereupon, said that he did not mean that.”

More I need not say for the reader may draw his own conclusion.



## CHAPTER VI.

### The Disease and Its Treatment.

#### Causes of Leprosy.

THERE are differences of opinion among physicians regarding the origin and causes of Leprosy. Westerners could not as yet discover the real cause of this disease and for the matter of that they are very doubtful about its treatment. In fact they call it an incurable disease. But Indian physicians do not take such a despondent view of the matter, although Leprosy is believed in some quarters as an incurable disease. Our Rishis of old traced its origin and causes and prescribed remedies too. In view of the divergence of opinion among physicians it is always safe to follow the principles enunciated in our "Shastras." A good physician will not find it a difficult task to arrive at a correct diagnosis of the disease if he can carefully analyse all the symptoms enumerated in our "Shastras" of the various forms of Leprosy. This dreadful disease, according to our "Shastras," is originated by the irritation and perversion (क्रुषित lit. angry.) of the "bayu" (lit. air) nervous system, the "pitta" or bile and the "kafa" or phlegm of the human system caused by various reasons. This irritation may be caused by the following reasons :—

The digestive organ is weakened by regularly taking heavy food *viz.* milk and meat or milk and fish together. The irregularity in the diet, prohibited food, heavy food and disagreeable food may also cause the irritation of the air, bile and phlegm. Excessive labour and physical exercise or labour and exercise immediately after taking food, unnatural restraint

of urine, stool and vomiting, and sudden lowering of the temperature of the body, *viz.* suddenly bathing or drinking cold water immediately after coming from the sun or from the fire side may also cause the irritation and perversion. Besides these, it may be caused by indulging in excessive sexual intercourse before digestion and loss of semen by unnatural means. What happens then is that the irritated or perverted air with irritated or perverted bile and phlegm enters into the blood which carries them to the surface of the skin. The blood being thus vitiated symptoms of leprosy *viz.* round patches, irruptions &c. appear in parts where the circulation of blood is irregular or poor or where the vitiated blood accumulates in large quantity. Syphilis and gonorrhœa are prominent causes in many case of leprosy. Syphilis very rapidly causes the vitiation of the blood and if it is not corrected in time, it may ultimately bring leprosy. Gonorrhœa makes the human system very weak and wastes much of its vitality. In many cases it is one of the causes of leprosy. It has been said above that the irritation and perversion of the three main causes air, bile and phlegm produce leprosy, but when the air, or "bayu" is prominently irritated, or perverted the leprosy is said to be "bataja" or belong to the air ; when bile is the predominant cause, it is said to be "pittaja" or due to bile and it is said to be "kafaja" or due to phlegm when phlegm is the predominant cause.

According to our "Shastras" Leprosy is classed under two heads, *viz.* "Maha-Kustha" or the Great Leprosy and "Kshudra Kustha" or the Minor Leprosy. "Maha-Kustha" is of seven kinds and "Kshudra Kustha" is of eleven kinds. So there are in all eighteen forms of leprosy.



## **Maha-Kustha or the Great Leprosy.**

The "Nidan" gives seven names under "Maha-Kustha." These are "Aruna," "Pundarika," "Kapala," "Aurumbar," "Rishyajihwa," "Kakanak" and "Dadrukustha." According to "Charak" seven "Mahakusthas" are "Kapala," "Aurumbar," "Mandala," "Rishyajihwa," "Pundarika," "Sidhma," and "Kakana."

### **1. Kapala Kustha.**

In it bile is the predominant of the three causes and consequently dryness and pricking pain are felt. The skin of the affected parts becomes thin, rough and reddish black in colour. It looks like "Kapala" or a convex shaped pot and hence the name. It takes a pretty long time to cure, though not incurable.

### **2. Aurumbar Kustha.**

It also originates from the predominance of the bile cause and consequently burning sensation is felt. The affected parts become red like blood and itching sensation with acute pain is felt. Its special symptom is that the hair on the affected parts becomes brown in colour. It looks like "Aurumbar" or fig and hence the name.

### **3. Mandal Kustha.**

In it the predominant cause is the phlegm or "Kafa". Thick round eruptions appear on the skin affected by the disease. These eruptions are close to each other and often-times coalesce. They are sometimes white and sometimes red, and in some cases both white and red eruptions appear on the same person. Once they appear, they are often found

to last for a very long time in the same state. The leprosy of this kind is very obstinate and takes a very long time to cure.

#### **4. Rishyajihwa Kustha.**

It falls under the bile cause. The surface of the skin affected becomes painful, hard and rough, and blood red colour in its edges and reddish white colour in the middle. It looks like "Rishya" or the tongue of a deer and so it is called "Rishyajihwa."

#### **5. Pundarika Kustha.**

The phlegm is the predominant cause in this disease and consequently swelling appears on the affected parts. It resembles "Pundarika" or petals of the lotus flower and its colour is the same as lotus and so it is called "Pundarika."

#### **6. Sidhma Kustha.**

In it the skin on the affected parts becomes thin, white and sometimes copper colour. It generally grows on the breast and occupies a large space. If the affected parts are rubbed dust-like substances are seen to come out.

#### **7. Kakana Kustha.**

In this disease all the three causes namely, the air, bile, and phlegm are predominant and it is therefore mentioned as incurable in our Shastras. It occupies a large area and is very painful. It is in some cases red in the middle and black in its edges, and in some cases black in the middle and red in its edges. Its colour is like that "Kunch" or (a red little seed with a black spot on its top used for weighing purpose). So it is called "Kakana."

## **Kshudra-Kustha or The Minor Leprosy.**

### **1. Ekakustha.**

There are eleven kinds of "Kshudra-Kustha" of which "Ekakustha" is the foremost and therefore it is called "Eka" or the foremost leprosy under this head. It belongs to the "Kafaja" or phlegm cause and its principal symptom is that the patient does not get perspiration when attacked with this disease. Thick round patches like scales of the fish appear on the skin and its cure takes a long time.

### **2. Bipadika.**

It originates from the irritation of both the air and phlegm. The skin on hands and feet are cracked giving the patient very acute pain.

### **3. Charmakhya.**

Its special symptom is that the skin on the affected parts becomes dry, rough, thick and black like the skin of the elephant. It also originates from the air and phlegm.

### **4. Kitim.**

In it the skin becomes rough like that of a cicatrix or the surface of a sore healed up. Its colour is white-red and it originates from the air and phlegm.

### **5. Alasak.**

In it small boils and pimples of blood-red colour appear on the skin and itching sensation is always felt. It also originates from the predominance of the air and phlegm.

### **6. Dadrumandal.**

Or commonly called ring worm patches. It spreads over the skin in round thick patches with small red pimples causing

constant and painful itching sensation. Phlegm is the predominant cause here. It is often neglected as a simple ring-worm with the result that it ultimately becomes a very obstinate disease.

### **7. Pama.**

It is commonly known as itches. Like the Dadrukustha it originates from the phlegm cause. Small pimples with itching sensation appear in large numbers but unlike Dadrukustha no thick round patches appear. Its colour is white-red. It should never be neglected as simple itches.

### **8. Charmandal.**

Blood-red boils with itching sensation appear in large numbers over the affected parts which become sensitive to touch owing to the acute pain. It belongs to the phlegm cause.

### **9. Sataru..**

In it blood-red or white-red small pimples (अण) appear in large numbers and burning sensation is felt. The phlegm is its predominant cause.

### **10. Bisfotaka.**

Boils appear on account of the predominance of phlegm.

### **11. Bicharchika.**

It belongs to the phlegm cause. Large number of pimples with itching sensation and acute pain appear emitting pus from them.

## **General Symptoms.**

In this chapter I have described the various forms of leprosy and their causes. The mere knowledge of its causes will not enable a physician to distinguish one form

of leprosy from the other; but it requires a vast experience in the treatment of this disease to determine the particular form of leprosy from the symptoms present in the patient. Sometimes experienced physicians get puzzled when symptoms of two or even three causes are present in one and the same person. These cases are very difficult to diagnose. But by carefully analysing the various symptoms together with the detailed history of the disease a good and experienced physician can trace the source of the disease, and if he directs his treatment first to cure the predominant cause or causes the disease can be made to yield to his treatment. It is essentially necessary, therefore, to describe some of the principal symptoms of the disease mentioned in our "Shastras."

### **Bata Lakshan.**

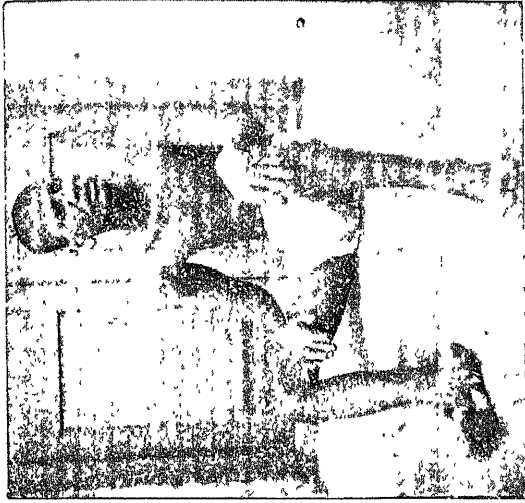
Or the symptoms of leprosy when the air or "bayu" is the predominant cause. The following among others are some of the principal symptoms :—Roughness, dryness, pricking pain, contraction of fingers &c., and loss of their flexibility, exhaustion, harshness, irritation, redness.

### **Pitta Lakshan.**

Or the symptoms of leprosy when the bile or "pitta" is the predominant cause. The burning sensation, redness i. e. the appearance of red patches on the body, fishy smell, falling of fingers &c., dirty smell are some of the principal symptoms.

### **Kafa Lakshan.**

Or the symptoms of leprosy when the phlegm or "kafa" is the predominant cause. The cold sensation, appearance of white spots, itching sensation, harshness, swelling, heaviness, brightness, presence of maggots are generally the principal symptoms.



BEFORE



AFTER

AND

### **The Second Belgatchia Case.**

This case was at first treated in the Albert Victor Hospital and then removed to Llooa Leper Asylum and completely cured in 6 months by Pandit Kriparam.



I should, now, like to impress upon my readers the necessity of taking due<sup>2</sup> remedial measures when any of the above symptoms is unhappily felt by them and to warn them against the danger of neglecting it. Many a person has fallen a victim to this dreadful disease by often neglecting it in its infant stage, i. e., when one or two small symptoms have begun to appear. For example, ring-worm, itches, pimples, &c., are often neglected as mere simple skin diseases and no adequate remedial or preventive measures are taken which are necessary in those cases. When the irritation and perversion of the air, bile, and phlegm is the root cause of ringworm, pimples, itches and various other forms of leprosy, ringworms, itches, pimples and other smaller symptoms should not be neglected as simple skin diseases. It is on this account that in our "Shastras" they are classed under Minor Leprosy.

Syphilis, gonorrhœa, indulging in excess often times may cause leprosy. How it happens? When a patient gets syphilis, or gonorrhœa or any such diseases he is often seen to conceal it and generally takes the task of treating it upon himself by using patent medicines so temptingly advertised in newspapers to cure himself from that ugly disease. The disease may be checked by it for sometime, but the vitiation of blood is not permanently corrected and the result is, he ultimately gets rheumatism, gout or leprosy. So, when there will be the slightest symptoms of blood poisoning in the system it should be treated by a good physician.

### **On Treatment.**

There are eighteen forms of leprosy and there cannot be one fixed treatment for all of them. Each form has its own



treatment and again the treatment of one particular form of leprosy also varies according to the difference in the symptoms, general constitution and the temperament of the patient. The drugs should, therefore, be selected on the diagnosis of each particular case. The treatment of leprosy is principally divided into two parts *viz.*, the internal administration and the external application of medicines.

Generally, the treatment that I follow is this : I expel the poison from the system or I neutralize it. The poison is expelled either by internal administration or external application of medicines. When necessary I help nature by making sores and by that means expel the poison from the system. I also subject patients to medicated baths or fumigations for that purpose. I pay the utmost attention to diet.

The drugs for internal use are so varied and numerous that it is impossible for me to describe the properties of each and all of them in a little book like this. It is also unnecessary to do so as the subject has been fully discussed in many of our Ayurvedic books such as Dravaya-Guna, Pachan-Sangraha, Bhavaprokas, Ayurveda-Sangraha, &c. Of the drugs for internal administration "virechakas" or purgatives, "vaman" or emetics and blood purifying drugs are most extensively used. Purgatives are generally administered to drain out impurities of the blood, to expel the poison from the system and to improve the functions of the liver. Emetics are principally given to cause emesis of the bile, and blood purifying drugs are used for correcting and improving the blood and regulating its circulation.

Anantamula, Gulancha, Nim, Rudravanti, Chirata, Haritaki, Amlaki, Bahera, and some other medicines which are

very extensively used in the treatment of this disease and they are so to say the principal remedies for leprosy. It requires a vast experience to select them in proper time, to regulate their doses and to choose the form in which they should be used.

Medicated oils and ghees are given for external application over the parts affected by the disease and occasionally over the whole body in order to remove the eruptions and other marks of the disease. Sometimes "chhedan" or operation is necessary to remove by force adherent phlegm or other bad marks from the body when emetics and purgatives and the application of medicated oils and ghees have failed to give fully the desired effect. By operation I do not mean the surgical operation but the process of creating sores by blistering or applying caustics. Lime, Alkaline ashes, Black pepper, "Vela," "Chitrak," and the roots of "Sajina" and mustard &c., are often used for this purpose. I never hesitate to confess that whenever necessary I requisition the services of surgeons to perform operation on my patient whenever I find it impossible to perform blistering operation in him, as I am not practised in surgical operation.

The external medicines should be applied simultaneously with the use of internal drugs. Applications to the skin consist of medicated oils and *ghritas* and baths, plasters, hot applications, poultices and blistering &c. In some forms of leprosy patients do not get perspiration, and in these cases *Swe dan* or the process of applying heat to the skin is carried out for inducing perspiration. This is done by various means *viz* :—

(1) **Ushnasweda** or the application of hot steam by causing the patient to seat over boiling water or medicated decoction while wrapping his body completely with a thick warm cloth.

(2) **Tapasweda** or the application of dry heat by means of heated sand or cloth.

(3) **Upanahasewda** or fomentation by flannel wrung out of hot medicated water or by a bottle full of hot water.

In cases of leprosy due to the phlegm cause the patient is subjected to a process of inhalation or "DHUMPAN." The patient is made to inhale by mouth or nose the vapour caused by setting fire to a medicated substance. The process is necessary for inducing vomiting when other means have failed for soothing the air passage and for the discharge of cough. For sores, ulcers, and skin diseases DHUMPAN or fumigation is employed. The process of fumigation is varied and often times the same as in the case of inhalation.

I have already said that the mere knowledge of drugs and their properties will never enable a person to treat successfully cases of leprosy. He must study the disease and must undergo a practical training under an expert in this disease, learning the properties of drugs and proving their efficacy by experiment. He must also observe minutely some leper patients in various stages of their treatment and dress their sores and ulcers &c. I shall be glad to have under my training students desirous of learning this disease and mode of my treatment if they stay with me for a couple of years at least.

The drugs about which I am going to speak are all shas-tric, and my father added some by his own discovery. The

names of shastric drugs are known to many and some of them are very commonly known, so the charge that I treat with "secret medicines" is improper and unjustifiable. Of the new discoveries that my father made, and which are of great value, I pick out one prominent drug, viz., the root "रुद्रबन्ती" *Rudrabanti* which has been found to be efficacious in curing eruptions in the body. \* My father applied this drug both internally and externally along with other drugs over Hiralal, an oil-seller of Hyderabad. Rudrabanti is used in various forms in various diseases. Its root, leaves, bark, seed are all very efficacious. But the correct selection in proper time is very difficult. This is applied along with the other drugs which vary according to the condition and symptoms of the disease.

Talking of the cure of leprosy leads me to speak a few words in the nature of cures effected by me. In short, is my cure permanent or the patient gets a relapse within a short time? The reader may remember, that the authorities of the Medical College, after closely examining the discharged Belgachia patient, could not definitely declare that my patient was cured, nor could they definitely say that he was not. Well a question may be asked here, that if he was neither ill nor well in what state was he at the time? I dare say every leper in the world would be eternally grateful to be in the position that he was. Can I not say with equal justice, in reference to a fever and spleen patient, who had been pronounced cured, because his fever and spleen had disappeared and he had acquired his general health, that he is neither ill nor well? Of course, I cannot say with certainty that any patient cured by me would never again get the disease, for he may get it by imbibing fresh poison. All

that we can do is to cure a patient and none can predict of any man that he had been protected from diseases for ever.

In April, 1904, at a meeting in the palace of the late Maharajah Bahadur Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore, K.C.S.I., a medical man insinuated that my first Belgachia patient had got a relapse. I immediately afterwards sought out the man and took him to Dr. Kar and Babu Shishir Kumar Ghose again who were glad to see that the statement made by the said medical man was absolutely false. The fact is, I have cured innumerable cases of 'leprosy and so far as I am aware none of them got a relapse, but I must say, that I will not at all be surprised if the case was otherwise.

Another important matter is the time to be taken for a cure. I cannot say positively from a distance, on mere descriptions of a case, unless I can see it with my own eyes, how long it will take me to cure it. It may take two months, three months and even six months in special cases. Generally speaking, a case of leprosy is completely cured before six months have elapsed, but two men attacked with the disease in the same stage may take different periods for a perfect cure. Of course, the stronger man, who can bear a vigorous treatment, gets round within a short time, but his weaker brother for whom a milder form of treatment is prescribed according to the requirement of the case, lingers on for some time more before he is exactly in the same footing with the other. Nursing and strict obedience to my instructions are two other ways to a rapid cure.

## RECIPES AND PRESCRIPTIONS.

The names of the Shastric drugs which are frequently used by me in the treatment of leprosy, have been dealt with in a separate chapter. I have tried to give their equivalent names as far as possible in other languages, and for which I had to consult some of my medical friends and notably the valuable book, the *Materia Medica* of the Hindus by the late doctor U. C. Dutt, and *The Bengal Dispensatory* by W. B. O' Shaughnessy, M. D. published by order of Government. Of course, there are other drugs too numerous to mention but those mentioned below are very frequently used :—

### Medicines for internal use only.

**No. 1 A.** Chirata— $\frac{1}{2}$  tola.

Water—10 tolas.

Somraj (mithi)—4 Ratis.

Take Chirata  $\frac{1}{2}$  tola, Somraj 4 rati, powder it and put it in 10 tolas of water for 12 hours, then strain through linen thoroughly. To be taken the first thing in the morning at 6 A.M.

**No. 2 A.** Sarphonka (H)—1 tola.

Kalimarich—7 in number.

Somraj mithi—4 Rati.

Water—10 tolas.

Tie 1 tola Sarphonka in a linen and put same into cold water 10 tolas. Next morning take out the wet Sarphonka, and with Kalimarich 7 in number and Somraj 4 ratis make a paste ; next mix this paste with the water into which Sarphonka was dipped.—To be taken the first thing in the morning at 6 A.M.

**No. 3 A.** Gandhak (H)—10 tolas.

Jalkasar (H)—1 tola.

Cow-Ghee— $\frac{1}{2}$  pao.

Cow-Milk— $\frac{1}{2}$  seer.

Anantamul (B)—4 annas.

Put these together excepting milk in a brass pot and boil over a fire of wood coal till Gandhak dissolves, then pour it into  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer of Cow-milk. Gandhak will coagulate. With this coagulum repeat the above process for another 6 times, i.e., altogether 7 times, when Gandhak will be ready for use.

FOR ADULT—Gandhak—2 annas.

Anantamul bark power—4 annas.

To be taken with cold water at 3 or 4 P. M.

For weak people and children— $\frac{1}{2}$  the adult dose.

N.B. Don't destroy the residue Ghee. <sup>c</sup> See direction in No. 10 B.

**No. 4 A.** Neempata (B)—121 in number.

Kalimarich (H)— 7 „

Rudravarti—4 Ratti.

Water— $\frac{1}{2}$  pao.

Make into a paste. To be taken at 4 P. M.

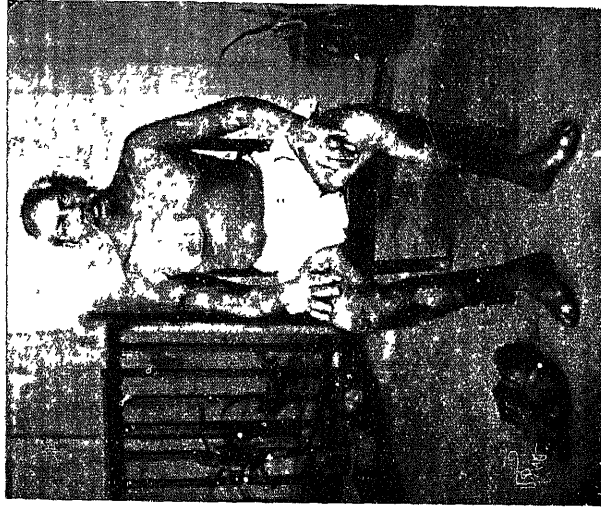
**No. 5 A.**—Gandhak (H)—2  $\frac{1}{2}$  tolas (to be refined as in No. 3 A).

Trifala powder— 1 seer (Trifala is a mixture of Haritaki (H); Bahera (H); Amla (H); in equal parts by wt. after taking out the seeds).

Somraj methi— 1 tola mix thoroughly.

Plate 7.

(Front view)



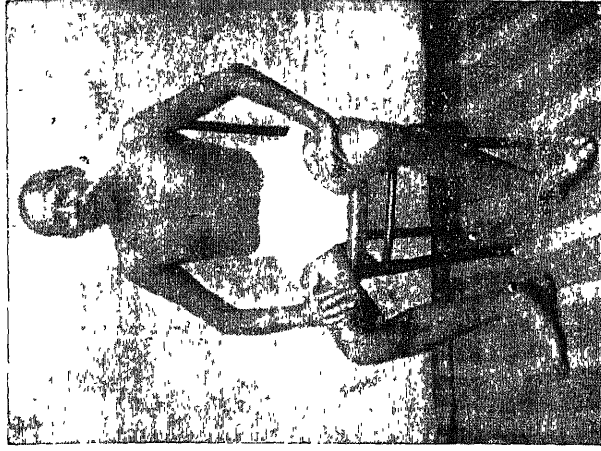
BEFORE

AND

AFTER

### **The case of a High Government Official in the Judicial Department.**

This case was treated in Calcutta for 5 months by Pandit Kriparam and the result will be found by comparing both the photos.







Dose :—1 to 5 tolas (according to the constitution of the patient) with cold water once in the morning.

Result :—4 or 5 motions a day.

### No. 6 A.

|                   |                                   |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Anantamul (B)     | Salsa (B) [Ushba (H)]             |
| Chirata (B)       | Daru haldi (H)                    |
| Mundi (H)         | Kutki (H)                         |
| Shahtra (H)       | Haldi Kachi (H)                   |
| Munjith (H)       | Babchi (H)                        |
| Chob chini (H)    | Sonf (H)                          |
| Neemchal (B)      | Giloy (H)                         |
| Neemphul (B)      | Sunth (B) each 1 tola             |
| Chandan Lal (H)   | Somraj mithi 1 tola               |
| Chandan Safed (H) | Kalimarich (H) $\frac{1}{2}$ tola |

Dose :—Powder all and mix thoroughly. Take 2 tolas of this mixture at night and put it into  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer of water kept in an earthen pot. Next morning boil this water with the powder down to  $\frac{1}{2}$  pao. Cool and strain through linen.

To be taken an hour after drug No. 7 A.

**No. 7 A.** Chob chini powder (H)— $\frac{1}{2}$  tola.

Somraj powder—4 rati

Mix with Shed (H) [honey].

To be taken at 6 A. M.

### No. 8 A.

|                       |                             |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Munjith (H)           | Daru haldi (H)              |
| Trifala (see No. 5 A) | Neem chal (B)—each 5 tolas. |
| Kutki (H)             | Rudrawanti—1 tola.          |
| Bach (H)              |                             |

Dose :—Powder and mix thoroughly. Take *3 tolas of this mixture* at night and put it into  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer of water and keep it thus at least for 8 hours ; next day boil down the water to  $\frac{1}{2}$  pao ; cool and strain through linen. To be taken between 4 to 5 P.M.

### No. 9 A.

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Indrajab (B)             | Palwal (B)                                |
| Giloy (H)                | Somraj                                    |
| Nagarmotha (H)           | Kutki (H)                                 |
| Sunthi (H)               | Bharangi (H)                              |
| Bach (H)                 | Babirang (B)                              |
| Daru haldi (H)           | Chitrak (B)                               |
| Kateli (H) (big variety) | Debdaru (B)                               |
| Do. (small variety)      | Jal Bhangra                               |
| Traiman (H)              | Chirata (H)                               |
| Satawar (H)              | Bakain (H)                                |
| Khair sar (H)            | Amaltash (H)                              |
| Bijoy sar (H)            | Nisoth (H)                                |
| Trifala (see No. 5 A)    | Babchi (H)                                |
| Pit papra (H)            | Arusha (H)                                |
| Atish (H)                | Sarson safed (H) each $2\frac{1}{2}$ tola |
| Indrayan ki jarh (H)     | Jawasa (H) each 1 tola.                   |
| Neem chal (B)            |   |

Dose :—Powder and mix thoroughly. Take *2 tolas of this mixture* and put it into  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer of water at night. Next morning boil it down to  $\frac{1}{2}$  pao ; cool and strain through linen. To be taken at 5 P.M.

**No. 10 A.** Munnakka (H) [without seed]—8 in number.

|                           |     |     |    |            |   |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|----|------------|---|
| Unab                      | ... | ... | 8  | „          | „ |
| Elaichi choti (H)         | ... | ... | 7  | „          | „ |
| Pista (H)                 | ... | ... | 7  | „          | „ |
| Badam (H)                 | ... | ... | 2  | „          | „ |
| Chohara (H)               | ... | ... | 1  | „          | „ |
| Khopra (H) [without skin] | ... | ... | 1  | tola.      |   |
| Jamal gota (H)            | ... | ... | 13 | in number. |   |
| Somraj mithi              | ... | ... | 6  | masha.     |   |

**Dose :—**Make a pill mass and divide into 45 pills. *One pill to be taken with cold water twice a week in the morning.*

**RESULT :—**It will move bowels 6 or 7 times.

**N B.** Exposure to cold to be avoided and no diet to be given to the patient till 11 A.M.

Stop all other medicines—internally and externally on the day this medicine is taken. This medicine is not to be taken during the rainy and cloudy days.

**Caution.** If the bowels do not stop after 6 or 7 motions let the patient take some Halooa—a preparation of Sooji (coarse-flour). Ghee, Sugar and water and a glass of cold water.

**DIET :—**Ghee with Khichri of Moong Dal (rice and pulse (green gram) in equal quantity boiled together).

**No. 11 A.** Take Kaladana (dried) 5 tolas  
 Kaladana (roasted) 5 tolas  
 Somraj mithi 10 masha.

Powder and mix thoroughly.

Take the powder thus prepared,  $\frac{1}{2}$  tola.

Curd (dahi) ... 1 pao.

Water ...  $\frac{1}{2}$  pao.

*Mix for one dose.*

To be taken at 6 A.M. every 4th or 8th day according to the conditions of the bowels. The bowels should move 5 or 6 times ; if not, increase the dose up to  $\frac{3}{4}$  tola by wt. of the powder.

DIET :—Khichri of Moong Dal, with ghée.

**No. 12 A.** Shahpasand (H)—5 tolas.

Mithi Somraj— 40 rati.

DOSE :—Powder thoroughly and take  $\frac{1}{2}$  tola by wt. of the powder with cold water at 6 A.M.

Action and diet :—Same as in No. 11 A.

**No. 13 A.**

Long (H)

Elaichi choti (H)

Jaiphol (B)

Rudrawanti

Javitri (H)

Supari Jahazi (H)

Katha (H)

Unglia Thuharka dudh (H)

—each 1 tola.

Powder and mix with Ungulia thuhar ka Dudh and make a pill mass with 28 Pan (B). Make pills of the size of Ritha (H) seeds.

DOSE :—Take *one pill early in the morning* and swallow with water.

N.B. This medicine may cause vomiting 3 to 4 times and the bowels to move for the 1st time 8 to 10 times, the number of motions with decrease gradually till normal health is restored

DIET :—Khichri of Moong Dal with Ghee.

**No. 14 A.**

|                        |          |                     |     |
|------------------------|----------|---------------------|-----|
| Chob chini (H)         | 10 tolas | Jalnim (H)          | 4 " |
| Anantamul (B)          | 10 "     | Shisamka burada (H) | 5 " |
| Shahtra (H)            | 9 "      | Chandan lal (H)     | 5 " |
| Chirata (B)            | 8 "      | Amla (without seed) |     |
| Sarphonka (H)          | 5 "      | " (H)               | 8 " |
| Dhamaha (H)            | 5 "      | Har (H)             | 6 " |
| Chandan safed (H)      | 5 "      | Bahara (H)          | 8 " |
| Ustakhadus (H)         | 4 "      | Khas (H)            | 3 " |
| Badranj Boya (H)       | 4 "      | Dhaniaka bia (H)    | 3 " |
| Giloy (H)              | 4 "      | Gulab phul (H)      | 9 " |
| Kasniki Jarh (H)       | 5 "      | Neem phul (B)       | 9 " |
| Unab (H) 101 in number |          | Saotika phul (H)    | 7 " |
| Brahamdandi (H)        | 5 tolas  | Somraj mithi        | 3 " |

Put these into 20 seers of water for 3 days then distil off 12 bottles of this infusion.

Dose :—1½ chittak twice doily.

**No. 15 A.**

|                    |        |               |           |
|--------------------|--------|---------------|-----------|
| Raskapur (H)       | 1 tola | Murdasong (H) | 1 "       |
| Dalchikna (H)      | 1 "    | Jalkasar      | 1 "       |
| Sankhia Bilori (H) | 1 "    | Brandy (E)    | ½ bottle. |
| Singraf (H)        | 1 "    |               |           |

Make a paste and allow it to dry sufficiently so as to make the mass workable into tablets which would be of the size of a pice. Put the tablets in an earthen pot and cover them with another earthen pot, the two pots fitting exactly. Cement the joint air-tight with earth and heat over a fire (use wood of plum tree or better spirit lamp flame) at least for 6 hours.

Keep the cover cool by wrapping it with a piece of wet cloth. Remove the pots from the fire and allow them to cool, then open up the cover and take only the sublimate which will be found deposited inside the cover. Destroy the rest of the medicine, which is a deadly poison.

**DOSE:**—*As much as the size of one or two grains of rice.*

To be taken early in the morning putting inside a Halooa or Munnakka (H) capsule.

**Caution.** Care must be taken so that the medicine does not touch the teeth or tongue.

**DIET:**—Basan (dried chola [gram] powdered) and enough of ghee.

### No. 16 A.

|                                    |                                |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Dalchikna (H)                      | Kapur (H) each 1 tola          |
| Raskapur (H)                       | Brandy (E) Qs.                 |
| Sankhia (H)                        | Adrak ka ras                   |
| Murdasang (H)                      | i.e. Ginger-juice (E) 5 tolas. |
| Somraj mithi                       | Black Pepper powder            |
| Singraf (H) [rumi or soft variety] | (E) ½ pao.                     |

Powder, mix and make a paste with Brandi No. 1 and keep for one day. Then follow the process as in No 15 A. Take the sublimate, mix with it juice of Ginger (Adrak) 5 tolas and again repeat the same process. Again take out the sublimate, mix with Black Pepper powder ½ pao and again repeat the same process. Take out the sublimate for the 3rd time, which will be found ready for use.

**DOSE and DIET:**—Same as in No. 15 A.

**No. 17 A.**

|                             |              |                    |               |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Shahtra (H)                 |              | Chandan lal (H)    | 2 tolas       |
| Chirata (H)                 |              | Chandan safed (H)  | 2 „           |
| Sharphonka (H)              |              | Abnus burada (H)   | 2 „           |
| Dhamaha (H)                 |              | Sang-Jarahat (H)   | 5 „           |
| Har jangi (H)               |              | Neem chal (B)      | 5 „           |
| Bahara (H) [without seeds]  |              | Bakain chal (H)    | 5 „           |
| Har (H) [big without seeds] |              | Giloy (H)          | 5 „           |
| Amla (H) [without seeds]    |              | Methi (H)          | 2 „           |
| Mundi (H)                   |              | Dhanya (H) [dried] | 2 „           |
| Mundi leaf                  |              | Nagindh Baori (H)  | 2 „           |
| Jira (H)                    | each 2 tolas | Unab (H)           | 44 in number. |
| Somraj mithi                | 2 „          |                    |               |

Dose :—Powder. mix thoroughly and divide into 22 doses.  
At night put *one dose* into  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer of water kept in an earthen pot. Next morning boil it down to  $\frac{1}{2}$  pao, cool, strain through linen and take in the morning.

N.B. This medicine is to be taken only during the summer season.

**No. 18 A. (a)**

|                  |                      |                  |           |
|------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Mundi (H)        | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ seer | Chirata (H)      | 1 seer    |
| Shahtra (H)      | 1 „                  | Rawand chini (H) | 1 „       |
| Neem chal (B)    | $\frac{1}{4}$ „      | Chob chini (H)   | 1 „       |
| Anjir jangli (H) | $\frac{1}{4}$ „      | Unab (H)         | 6 chittak |
| Har Jangi (H)    | 1 „                  | Water            | 15 seers. |



Mix and keep for 4 days, then distill off 10 seers of the infusion and keep it for use. <sup>6</sup>

|                  |        |
|------------------|--------|
| (b) Baibring (H) | 1 tola |
| Geru (H)         | 1 „    |
| Babchi (H)       | 1 „    |
| Jalkasar         | ½ „    |

Dose :—Powder and mix thoroughly and divide into doses of 4 *mashas* each. \*

N.B. One dose to be taken with the distillate as obtain in No. 18A(a).

**No. 19 A.** Mehndi pata 1 tola, Rudrawanti 4 rati.

Dose :—Tie in a piece of cloth and dip into ½ poa of wster at night. Next morning squeeze the leaves in the water for 5' to 7' minutes, strain through linen, then dissolve sugar-candy in this infusion.

To be taken in the morning. \*

## Medicines for External use only.

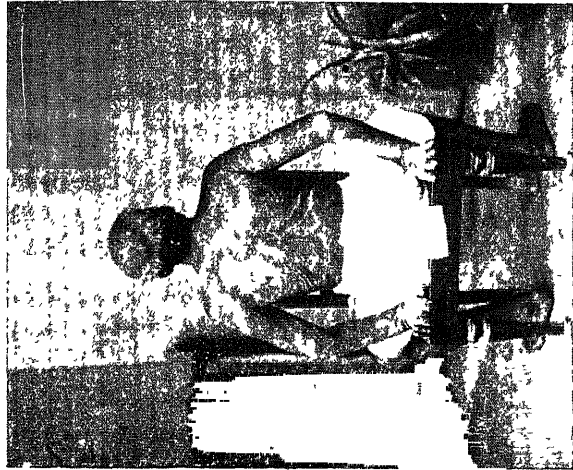
### (a) OILS.

#### No. 1 B.

|                  |          |                  |        |
|------------------|----------|------------------|--------|
| Nisoeth (H)      | 6 mashas | Kut (H)          | 6 „    |
| Nagarmotha (H)   | 6 „      | Chandan lal (H)  | 6 „    |
| Hartal (H)       | 6 „      | Main Sal (H)     | 6 „    |
| Indrayan ki Jarh |          | Devdaru (H)      | 6 „    |
| (H)              | 6 „      | Daru haldi (H)   | 6 „    |
| Kalonje (H)      | 6 „      | Gobar ka ras (H) | 6 „    |
| Akandar dudh (B) | 6 „      | Sarson tel (H)   | 1 seer |
| Singhia (H)      | 1 „      | Gomutra (H)      | 8 „    |
| Chaarila (H)     | 6 mashas | Water            | 4 „    |
| Chhar (H)        | 6 „      |                  |        |

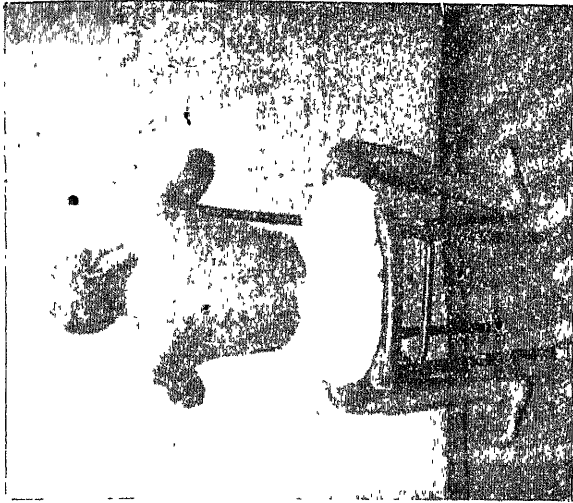
Put all in an iron pot, boil slowly over a fire ; till the oil is left behind. Cool, strain and keep for use.

(Back view.)



BEFORE

AND



AFTER

The back view of the patient in plate No. 7.



**No. 2 B.**

|                       |                                     |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Ak ka dudh (H)        | Nagarmotha (H)                      |
| Gobar ka ras          | Kalonje (H)                         |
| Amaltash ka magaz (H) | Hartal (H)                          |
| Nisoth (H)            | Main sal (H)                        |
| Kalimirich (H)        | Safe <sup>o</sup> kaner ki Jarh (H) |
| Devdaru (H)           | Babirang (B)                        |
| Haldi (H)             | Panwarka bij (H)                    |
| Chhar (H)             | Sohanjene ke Jarh (B)               |
| Kut (H)               | Giloy (H) each 2 tolas              |
| Neem chal (B)         | Jadwar khatai (H) 8 tolas           |
| Chandan lal (H)       | Sarsontel (H) 4 seers               |
| Indrayan ki Jarh (H)  | Gomutra (H) 8 „                     |

Put all in an earthen pot, and follow the process as in No. 1 B.

Oil to rub over the affected parts twice daily.

**No. 3 B.**

|                                |              |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Neem tel (B) ...            | ... 1 bottle |
| 2. Peppermint crystals (E) ... | ... 1¼ tolas |
| 3. Ajwan ka sat (H) ...        | ... 1¼ „     |
| 4. Kapur ...                   | ... 1¼ „     |
| 5. Jalkasar ...                | ... 1¼ „     |

Mix 2, 3 and 4 inside a phial, when the mixture will become an oily substance. Then burn No. 5 (Jalkasar) take the ash and mix with the oily substance. Take half of it and mix with the Neem-tel—1 bottle.

To rub for an hour and to wait for another hour.

**No. 4 B.**

Take the remaining half of the oily substance of No. 3 B. and mix it with Chalmugra-oil one bottle.

To rub in the evening at least for an hour.

**No. 5 B.**

Take Cow-ghee 1 seer in a kansa (bell metal) plate, mix water and stir 7 times. Pour off the water, add fresh water and again stir 7 times. Repeat this process for 101 times when a substance of the consistency of butter is obtained. Then mix ash of Jalkasar 1 tola with it. It would be most effective if stirred 1001 times.

To be used by those patients who complain of burning sensations in hands, feet and the body.

**No. 6 B.**

|                 |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Kut (H)         | Nagar Motha (H)          |
| Ak ke Jarh (H)  | Kaner ka pata ka ras (H) |
| Kaiphah (H)     | Chakorka bij (H)         |
| Muli ka bij (H) | Neem chal (B)            |
| Indra Jow (H)   | Neem pata (B)            |
| Jawasa (H)      | Tombi karvi ka bij (H)   |
| Chita (H)       | Kamila (H)               |
| Babirang (B)    | Sarson (H)               |
| Daru haldi (H)  | Bach (H) each 1 tola     |
| Kutki (H)       | Water 2 seers            |
| Nilofar (H)     | Mustard oil (E) 1 seer.  |

Powder, boil with 2 seers of water down to  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer, strain and keep aside. Next, boil 1 seer of Sarson-tel and slowly pour the  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer of water, as prepared before, on the boiling oil and continue boiling till all water evaporates.

**No. 7 B.**

|                                |                      |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| Safed kaner ka pata ka ras (H) | 1 pao.               |
| Chita (H) ...                  | ... $\frac{1}{2}$ „  |
| Gomutra (H) ...                | ... 1 seer           |
| Sarson tel (H)                 | ... $2\frac{1}{2}$ „ |

Mix and boil till a thorough mixture is obtained.

**No. 8 B.**

Safed kaner ka pata (H)  
 Do. Jar (H)  
 Do chal (H)  
 Jalkasar  
 Indrajow (B)  
 Babirang (B)  
 Kut (H)

Ak ka Jarh (H)  
 Sarson (H)  
 Sohanjana ke chal (H)  
 Kutki (H) each 1 tola  
 Sarson tel 32 tolas  
 Gomutra 128 tolas.

Boil together till a thorough mixture is obtained.

**No. 9 B.**

Tombi karvi ka bij (H)  
 Tutia (H)  
 Gorochan (H)  
 Ama haldi (H)  
 Daru haldi (H)  
 Erand ki Jarh (H)  
 Chita (H)  
 Maror phali (H)  
 Kasis (H)  
 Hing (H)  
 Sohanjana ke chal (H)

Trikuta = (Sunth (B) ; Pipal  
 (H) and mirich  
 kali (H) in equal  
 parts by wt.)  
 Devdaru (H)  
 Dhania (H)  
 Babirang (B)  
 Kutki (H)  
 Sarson (H)—each 1 tola  
 Sarson tel—80 tolas  
 Water—320 tolas

Mix and boil thoroughly to a homogeneous mixture.

**No. 10 B.**

Take the Ghee of No. 3 A and boil it thoroughly. This is to be applied over the patches.

**No. 11 B.**

Tamalpata (H)  
 Kalimirich (H)  
 Mainsal (H)

Kasis (H)—each 1 tola  
 Nakchikni—1 tola  
 Sarson tel—16 tolas

Powder, mix with Sarson tel and keep in a copper pot for seven days, Then the oil will be ready for use.

To rub all over the body for 1 to 1½ hours, then to expose the body in the Sun's rays for some time, then to take a bath in water which has been boiled previously with Neempata, *i. e.*, in Neem infusion.

## (B) Pastes and plasters.

### No. 1 C.

|                   |                             |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Elaichi choti (H) | Har (H) [big variety]       |
| Kut (H)           | Jattamansi (H)              |
| Darubaldi (H)     | Kalimirich (H)              |
| Sonf (H)          | Jhul (H) [soot entangled in |
| Chita (H)         | o spiders' net]             |
| Saindha nimak (H) | Gomutra (H)                 |
| Haldi (H)         | Pitpapra (H)—               |
| Tagar (H)         | Dhakka khar (H)—            |
| Babirang (H)      | — each 1 tola               |
| Risout (H)        |                             |

Grind and with Gomutra make a paste—for one application.

To apply all over the body and to wait for 1 to 1½ hours before taking a bath.

### No. 2 C.

|                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Kut (H)            | 3. Karanjwa ka bij (H) |
| 2. Chakaur ka bij (H) | each 5 tolas.          |
|                       | Lajjavanti 2 mashas.   |

Make a paste with Gomutra. To be applied as in No. 1C.

**No. 3 C.**

each 2 tolas

|                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Chakaur ka bij (H) | Kaner ki Jarh (Safed) |
| Saindha nimak (H)  | Karanjwa ka bij       |
| Risout (H)         | Daruhaldi             |
| Kaitha (H)         | Chamali ki pati       |
| Lodh (H)           | Jalkasar 1 masha      |

Take 5 to 7 tolas and make a paste with Gomutra. For one application.

**No. 4 C.**

|                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Lodh (H)       | Karanjwa (H)    |
| Dhawa phul (H) | Malati patn (H) |
| Indra jow (H)  | Gomutra (H)     |

Prepare as in No. 1 C.

**No. 5 C.**

|   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| Ganga mati sukha (dried silt of the river ganges) | 15 seers           |
| Sandal wood powder                                | ... .. 1 "         |
| Jalkasar  | ... .. 2 tolas     |
| Neem pata   | ... .. 1/2 chittak |
| Pepal patta (H)                                   | ... .. 1/2 "       |

Powder ganga mati, strain and mix with sandal wood powder and Jalkasar.

Next make a paste of Neempata and Pepalpata with water.

Then mix 1/2 seer of the powder with the paste and sufficient quantity of water, apply all over the body, keep it for an hour and then wash out this application with cold water.

**No. 6 C.**

|                 |           |                            |
|-----------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| (a) Gandhak (H) | 1 tola    | } Application for scabies. |
| Mainsal         | 1 "       |                            |
| Cow-ghee        | 1 chittak |                            |

N. B. Cow-ghee to be prepared as in No. 5. B.



(b)

|                          |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Gandhak (H) ... 6 mashas | Jalkasar ... 6 „    |
| Babchi (H) ... 6 „       | Missri (H) ... 6 „  |
| Murdasang (H) 6 „        | Sangjarahat (H) 6 „ |
| Haldi (H) ... 6 „        | Tutia (H) ... 3 „   |

Powder and mix.

6 mashas of the powder to mix with  $\frac{1}{2}$  chittak of Sarson tel and to rub all over the body before going to bed at night.

*N. B.—This is the best medicine for itches.*

**No. 7 C.**

|                          |               |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Anjir Jangli ki chal (H) | Gandhak (H)   |
| Babchi (H)               | Murdasang (H) |
| Jalkasar                 | Chita         |

Take equal parts by weight, powder, mix 1 tola of each and make balls with Adrak ka ras.

To be applied on patches of Leucoderma (white leprosy).

**No. 8 C.**

|                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Ambahaldi (H)   | Nausadar (H)    |
| Gandhak (H)     | Hartal (H)      |
| Chakorkabij (H) | Sajjee mati (H) |
| Lakh (H)        | Geru (H)        |
| Babchi          |                 |

The same as in No. 7 C.

To be used in Leucoderma.

N.B. All applications for Leucoderma to be tried first on a limited area. If blister or Pimple arise stop the application and apply butter twice or thrice daily.

**No. 9 C.**

Cow-ghee  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer, Matia Sindur, ash of Ak patta and 6 masha Jalkasar [to be burnt in a covered earthen pot].

Mix Matia Sindur with ghee till it becomes deep red. Put it in a bell-metal plate, and stir (or wash) it with water (100 times) till ghee becomes of the consistency of butter, then mix the ash of Ak patta and ash of Jalkasar 6 mashas with it until butter becomes jet black, when it will be ready for use.

Boil water with Neem leaves, mix about an ounce of Phenyle with it, wash eczema with this water and apply the ointment, then cover the parts with plantain leaves and bandage up.

*N. B.—This is the best medicine for the worst type of eczema in the legs.*

**No. 10 C.**

Chakor (A)  
 Ral (H)  
 Mulikabij (H)  
 Jalkasar

Take in equal parts by wt. and make a paste with Kanje water or with lemon juice.

*This is an application for chhuli. (or Sidhama Kushtha)*

Preparation of Kanje :—

|                      |     |                       |
|----------------------|-----|-----------------------|
| Rai Sarson powder    | ... | 1 tola                |
| Amchur (dried mango) | ... | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tolas |
| Water                | ... | $\frac{1}{2}$ seer    |

Mix and keep for 2 days, strain through linen.

**(C)—Baths.****No. 1 D.**

Datu Haldi (H) ... 1 chittak

Risont (H) ... 1 „

Boil with 20 seers or with sufficient quantity  
of water for the purpose of bathing

**No. 2 D.**

Neem chal

Do pata

Palwal patta (H) each one pao.

Boil with 20 seers of water or as above.

**No. 3 D.**

Khairsar (H) 1 pao.

Boil with 20 seers of water or as above.

**No. 4 D.**

Amaltash (H)

Indrajow (H) each 1 pao.

Boil with 20 seers of water or as above.

**No. 5 D.**

Trifala ... 1½ pao.

Boil with 20 seers of water or as above.

**Medicines for Ulcers.****No. 1 E.**

Sonf (H)

Kismis (H)

Lahsun (B)

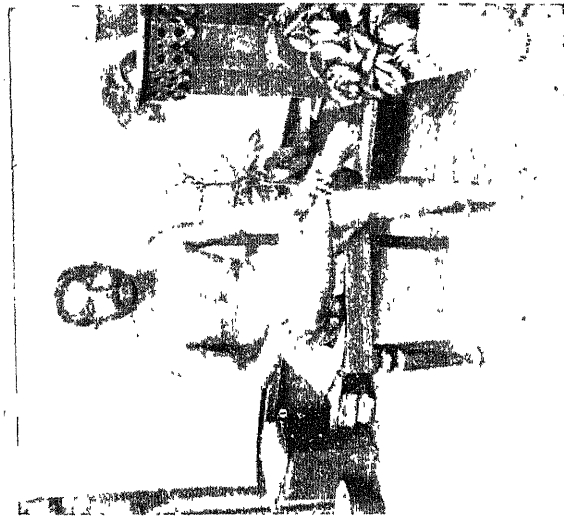
Pyaz (B)

Tutia (H)

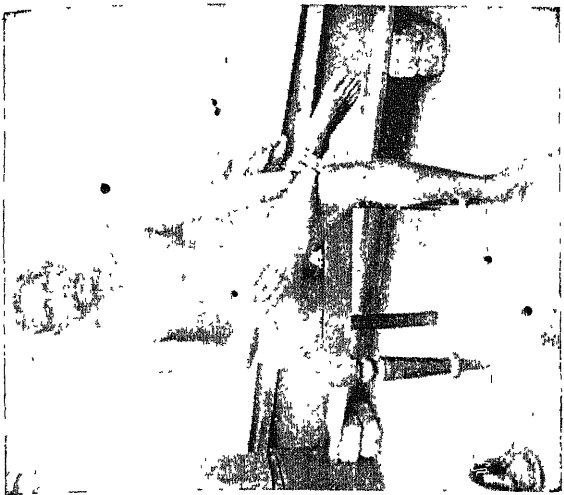
Saban (H)

Gur (H)

Tamakuka gul (H)



BEFORE



AFTER

**A case from the Naga Hills (Kohima.)**

This case was completely cured in 2 months by Pandit Kripatam.



|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| Ral (H)                   | Karanjwaka bij (H)                            |
| Mainsal (H)               | Saindha nimak (H)                             |
| Jhul (H)                  | Sambhar nimak (H)                             |
| Musalbar (H)              | Bach (H)                                      |
| Kalaziri Karwa (H)        | Amar bail (H)                                 |
| Phitkari                  | Pili kauri-ka chuna (H)                       |
| Ambahaldi (H)             | Chuhaki mangni (H)                            |
| Darubaldi (H)             | Karanjwaka pata (H)                           |
| Risout (H)                | Afim (opium) (H)                              |
| Bakriki Mangni (Jung) (H) | Loban (B)                                     |
| Amaltashka Magaz          | Anda (H) [hens, egg]                          |
| Kuchila (B)               | Mulika bij                                    |
| Mahua (H)                 | Hathi dant burada (H)                         |
| Kaiphai (H)               | Maida lakri (H)                               |
| Long (H)                  | Geru (H)                                      |
| Kalimirich                | Jadwar khatai (H)                             |
| Chuna (H)                 | Nagar motha (H)                               |
| Katha (H)                 | Pipla mul (H)                                 |
| Kamila (H)                | Gula bans (H)                                 |
| Rawandchini (H)           | Halim (H)                                     |
| Kundurgond (H)            | Khorasani (H) [smallest<br>variety of Ajowan] |
| Chini (H)                 | Lahori nimak (H)                              |
| Ajowan (H)                | Taj (H)                                       |
| Rai (mustard seed) (H)    | Kalijiri (mithi)                              |
| Kapur (H)                 |   |

Take equal parts by wt. of each of the above drugs, powder and mix thoroughly.

Next take some Nag Fani or (Fani mansa) (B) pull out all thorns, down to the very roots make a paste with it and the powder, heat the paste and apply over the ulcer.

If the ulcer be 1" inch in diameter take  $\frac{1}{4}$ " of the plant and 4 annas in wt. of the powder. If the ulcer be  $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter take  $\frac{1}{2}$ " the quantity of both, if of 2" dia. take double the quantity, and so on.

### No. 2 E.

Naryal tel Hc— $\frac{1}{2}$  pao

Oil of No 3. B,—6 mashas.

Mix and shake well for 5 minutes, wash the ulcer with Infusion Neem, which has been mixed with some Phenyle. Sponge the ulcer dry, apply the oil on the ulcer, dust kamila powder over it, cover with a plaitain leaf and bandage up.

### No. 3 E.

Phenyle (E)—24 ounces

Jalkasar (H)—6 mashas

Burn Jalkasar and mix the ash with the Phenyle.

Boil water with Neem-leaves (Neem infusion) add some of the Phenyle (as prepared above) with it, mix, put the ulcer in a bath for  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour then wash out the ulcer. Sponge it dry and apply medicines as mentioned in 2.E ; 3.B ; or 4.B.

### No. 4 E. Ruddrawantiki Jarh (H)

[1] Do Patta.

Do Bij.

Naryal Tel 1 pao.

Burn Jarh and Patta. Take six mashas of the ash, mix with the oil and apply on the ulcer then dust kamila powder on it and bandage up.

|                 |                           |         |          |
|-----------------|---------------------------|---------|----------|
| <b>No. 4 E.</b> | Ruddrawanti ka Bij—powder | 2 ratis |          |
| [2]             | Trifala                   | ...     | 3 mashas |
|                 | Black Salt                | ...     | 2 mashas |
|                 | Sonapata                  | ...     | 5 mashas |

mix for one dose.

To be taken at bed time with hot water. Regulate the dose until 2 to 3 clear motions are obtained daily. Somraj mithi can be used instead of Ruddrawanti ka Bij powder.

### Treatments of Mahakustha.

[Nos. 1, 2, and 4 to 7].

*For Internal use :—*

|                          |     |                    |
|--------------------------|-----|--------------------|
| Nos. 15 A, 16 A or 19 A. | ... | at 6 A.M. Daily.   |
| „ 14 A.                  | ... | „ 7 „ „            |
| „ 17 A or 18 A.          | ... | „ 4 P.M. „         |
| „ 4 E [2]                | ... | „ Bed time (night) |

*For External use :—*

[a] Nos. 11 B and 10 C. *Special for Mahakustha, No. 6.* (Sidhma Kustha (chhuli) only.

[b] Nos. 6 C, 7 C, 8 C or 9 C. Twice daily *for white patches* (*Leucoderma*) only.

[c] Baths :—Nos. 1 D and 2 D.

N.B. Nos. 15 A and 16A., become poisonous if they are not prepared correctly. It is safer to use 19 A. instead.



**Treatments**  
OF  
**Khudrakustha** (Nos. 1. to 11 and  
**Mahakustha** No. 3)

(1) *For internal use :—*

|   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| Nos. 2 A., 4 A. or 7 A.                           | at 6 A.M. Daily.    |
| „ 6 A.           ...   ... „ 7 „ „                |                     |
| „ 3 A.           ...   ... „ 3 P.M. „             |                     |
| „ 8 A.           ...   ... „ 4 „ „                |                     |
| „ 10 A., 12 A. or 13 A. ... „ 6 A.M. every 4th or | 8th Day.            |
| „ 4 E [2]       ...   ... ^                       | at bed time (night) |

(2) *For External use :—* ^

[a] Oils.

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| No. 1 B., 3 B., 6 B. or 7 B. ^         | in the morning. |
| „ 2 B., 8 B. or 7 B.           ... „ „ | evening.        |

[b] Pastes and applications.

Nos. 1 E., 2 E., 3 E. or 10 E. between 7 to 9 A.M. before  
bath.

[c] Baths.

Nos. 3 D., 4 D. or 5 D.

(3) *Applications for Ulcers :—*

Nos 1 E. to 4 E. [1]. twice daily (morning and evening),

## Sanjiban Rasayan.

After 35 years of patient research and innumerable experiments I have been able to find out an infallible cure for Leprosy in "Sanjiban Rashayan," the equal of which I have not come across. It is not only efficacious especially in Leprosy and all sorts of patches and ulcers but it is also equally so in many other diseases as mentioned below. It is worth the trial in various other diseases.

Descriptions of drugs which enter into the composition of Rashayan and the processes for its preparation have been described below.

Sanjiban Rashayan can be prepared in two forms : one a liquid extract obtained by distillation and another a powder obtained by drying in the shade the residue after distillation of the liquid extract. The powder is occasionally used internally.

The following drugs enter into the composition of Rasayan :—

- [1] Ruddrawanti i.e., Rudanty.
- [2] Lajjavanti male kind.
- [3] Nakchikini " "
- [4] Satyanasi white flower.
- [5] Bhiringraj black "
- [6] Somraj (mithi or sweet variety)
- [7] Jalkasar.

Descriptions of the drugs :—

Ruddrawanti 1—One may mistake it for a gram plant. The earth below it is very smooth, as if some oil has been poured

there, and many ants are found on this earth. It is found between Allahabad and Fatepur around a Jhil (marshy land). It is to be collected in April and May.

The whole of the plant is to be used.

Lajjavanti :—

It is a creeper which is sensitive to touch. The male variety is to be preferred which is sensitive to human shadows. It is found near Gaya, Rajgiri (Behar) and Chunar.

The whole of the plant is to be used.

Nakchikini :—

The male variety which produces sneezing even from a distance. (The female variety produces sneezing only when it is held in front of the nose and smelt.) It is found near Dharamsala [Dt. Kangra] and Mani mahesh (in Chamba state) in paddy fields. The whole of the plant is to be collected during the harvest time of paddy.

Satyanasi :—

A small and extremely thorny herb with tri-penta or hexalocular fruits, found in Sitamarhi [Dt. Mozaffarpur] and near the frontiers of Nepal. Only those producing white flowers are to be collected in April and May.

The whole of the plant is to be used.

Bhringraj :—

Found near Narbadeshwar, [Dt. Jubbulpur.] The whole of the plant producing black flowers is to be collected in September and October.

Somraj mithi (Kalijiri mithi) :—

Found on the way to Amarnath in Jammu state ; Kashmir.

Only the seed is to be used.

N.B. If juice from the leaves is not obtained one seer of the seed is to be taken and boiled with 4 seers of water which will be used in place of juice.

Jalkasar :—

Creepers which grow by the sides of Hymalayan rivers in Kulu, Dharamsala, Chamba and other places.

The whole of the creeper is to be used. There is no fixed time for collection.

Preparation of Rashayan :—

One seer of dried and powdered substance of each of the above mentioned drugs are to be mixed thoroughly with sufficient quantity of juice of No. 1. drug (Ruddrawanti) and allowed to dry up in the shade.

This process is to be repeated for another 6 times separately with juices of the remaining 6 drugs as mentioned in order from above downwards.

Then the powder is to be divided in 3 equal parts.

One part of this powder is to be mixed with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  maunds of neem-leaf juice and allowed to stand for 3 days, and then distilled ; the distillate should be one maund.

With this distillate another third of the powder is to be mixed and the process repeated. This time the distillate should be collected up to 30 seers.

With this distillate and remaining third of the powder another similar process is to be followed, this time collecting the distillate up to 15 bottles (about 10 seers).

This is the liquid extract or the Essence of Sanjiban Rasayan. The residue after the three distillations should be allowed to dry in the shade when the powder form of Sanjiban Rasayan would be obtained.

Doses :—

For the liquid extract :—

4 to 8 drops to be taken with each prescription.

For the powder :—

(a) 4 to 8 ratis with each application.

(b) 1 tola in one seer of the prepared oil.

N. B. In most of the prescriptions for Leprosy one or other of the above mentioned drugs in their crude form have been added. These prescriptions if used as they are will cure the disease, but it will take a long time.

Addition of Sanjiban Rasayan to each prescription will cut short the time by three-fourths.

If Ras (juice) is used the Rashayan will be of the best quality. If Ras is not obtained take water 4 seers and patta 1 seer, boil and use this infusion instead of Ras.

### NOTICE.

As it is very difficult to secure the above medicines and prepare the Rashayan I have kept it prepared which can always be had of :—

PANDIT KRIPARAM,

*Ayurveda Shastri, Bidyasudhakara, Visagwibhushana.*

8, Nandibagan Lane.

*Salkia, (Howrah.)*

I am not responsible for any failure if this Rasayan is taken from elsewhere.

Plate 10

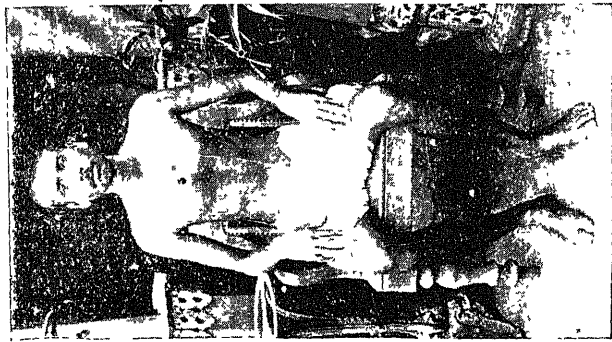


BEFORE

AND

AFTER

This case was cured in 6 months' time, in 1897, by Pandit Kriparam.





## Sanjiban Rasayan.

### IN THE TREATMENT OF DISEASES OTHER THAN LEPROSY.

*General dose of S. Rasayan :—*

Internally— { Adult—1 to 4 latis or 4 to 8 drops<sup>9</sup>  
                  { Children—½ the adult dose

Externally—1 tola powder for each bottle of oil (one seer) or to be added in each prescription according to conditions.

**No. 1. For Nervous debility, General weakness and Weakness of the Heart.**

Take

(a) S. Rasayan—4 to 8 drops

Butter—1 to 2 chittak

Sugarcandy—2 tolas

Mix for one dose.

To be taken at 6 A.M.

(b) Use milk malai, (cream ; Sar) 1 to 2 chittak for Butter in the above prescription.

To be taken in the evening or at bed time.

Effect will be realised within a week and in 6 weeks' time full cure will be effected.

**No. 2. For Eye troubles. Redness, pain, Inflammation, flowing of tears or any other discharge.**

Take

(a) S. Rashyan—6 mashas

Amahaldi (H)

Phitkari (Alum)

Risout (H)

Kaljiri mithi (H)

Kalijiri Karve (H)

Musabbar (H)

Har skin

Afim (Opium)

Bahara skin

Amlaki skin

Long (E)

Sugarcandy—each 1 tola



Powder, make small pills with water and dry.

One pill to be mixed thoroughly with water which is then to be heated and then applied round the affected eye, 2 to 3 times a day.

This will effect a radical cure in 3 days.

Take

(b) The above powder—2 ratis

Betel-lime (calcium hydrate)—3 mashas

Mix, spread over a piece of betel leaf and apply on the depression behind the external angle of the affected eye. Alternative prescription :—

Prepare Halooa (coarse flour prepared with ghee, sugar and water) spread it so as to cover the affected eye (don't make the cover very thick) sprinkle a pinch of the powder (as prepared above) or S. Rasayan on the cover, shut the affected eye, then place the cover on the closed eye *keeping the medicated side away from the eyelid*, then place some cotton wool or a piece of betel-leaf on the Halooa cover and bandage it up.

This will effect a radical cure in 2 days.

N. B. If milk malai (cream ; sār.) be used in place of Halooa the effect will be better.

**No. 3. For Indigestion, Dyspepsia, feeling of heaviness or pain in stomach.**

Take S. Rashayan—3 mashas  
(Sunth) Pulv. Ginger—1 tola  
Kalanimak (H)—1 tola  
Kalimirich—1 tola  
Nausadur (H)—1¼ tola

Powder, mix and divide into several doses of 4 annas wt. each.

One dose to be taken by pinches after the morning meal every day. Never take the whole of the dose at one time because it will cause sneezing.

No. 4. For Cholera, Diarrhoea, Dysentery or pain in stomach.

Take

S. Rashayan—3 mashas  
Peppermint crystal  
Thymol  
Camphor—each 1 tola

Mix, 4 to 5 minims of this to be taken for one dose with an ounce of water. The dose may be repeated every 15 minutes or half an hour according to the gravity of the case.

No. 5. Spermatorrhoea, Nocturnal emissions and of the Semen becoming watery.

Take

S. Rasayan—1 masha  
Powder Singhara (dry)  
Powder cotton seed pulp (dry)  
Salib misil.  
Rumi mastagi.  
Sugar candy—each 1 tola.

Powder, mix and divide into doses of 6 mashas each.

Take one dose, and boil with milk  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer down to 1 pao.

One such for a dose to be taken twice in the morning and evening.

No. 6. For Nervous debility and Impotency.

Mix Malakangnee seeds—1 pao

Bhingaraj juice qs. (sufficient quantity).

Let it stand overnight. Next morning boil this with milk 1 seer and water  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer till Malakangni is left behind dry.

Next mix

S. Rasayan—2 tolas with it and make a paste with honey.

Dose:—12 ratis a day (with milk 1 pao, before going to bed.)

The dose to be increased by 1 rati a day up to 2 tolas a day.

N. B. Mustard oil, Tamarind, Mango-chaini, red chillies, Molasses, Brinjal and red Pumpkin, red gourd or cucurbita (Lal Kadu) are to be avoided.

No. 7. For Rheumatism ; Gout ; Paralysis ; Lumbago or any pain caused by exposure to cold.

Garlic ... 1 pao.

Milk ... 1 seer.

Mix and boil to dryness. Take out the garlic and fry them with cow-ghee.

Take

Garlic (as prepared above)

Honey— in equal parts by wt.

S. Rasaayan—1 tola.

Mix and make into a paste.

Dose;—6 mashas to 1 tola of the paste to be taken in the morning or in the evening.

No. 8. For Dry cough. } a (i) Take

S. Rasayan ... 4 ratis

Butter . . . 1 chittak

Sugar candy ... 2 tolas

Mix for one dose. To be taken in the morning in empty stomach.

(ii) Take

S. Rashayan—4 ratis

Milk malai (cream)—1 to 2 chittak

Sugar candy—2 tolas

Mix for one dose. To be taken before going to bed.

N. B. Effect will be realised in one day and a perfect cure will be effected in a week.

(b) Dried cocoanut pulp—

Sugar candy—in equal parts by wt.

Mix, make a paste and roll into balls of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tolas each.

Take

One ball (as prepared above)

S. Rasayan—4 ratis.

Mix for one dose.

One such for a dose to be taken twice daily.

N. B. Effect will be realised in a day or two and perfect cure within a week.

**No. 9. For cough  
with expectora-  
tion; Asthma &  
Bronchitis.**

(i) Take

S. Rasayan—4 ratis  
Black pepper 7 in number  
Small batasha (sugar  
Bubble cakes)—7 in number.

Powder, mix and boil with water 10 or 12 tolas.  
One such for a dose to be taken twice in the morning  
and evening.

(ii) Take

S. Rashayan—3 mashas.  
Dried plantain leaf ash—5 tolas.

Mix 2 annas by wt. of this powder for a dose to  
be taken thrice daily with honey.

(iii) Somraj seed—11 in number

Motihari tamaku—1 to 3 grains

To be chewed with prepared Pan (betel) at night.

**No. 10. For  
Pain in the limbs  
or in the joints  
or both.**

(i) A liniment.

Take

Powder Jaiphal Nutmeg (E).  
,, Kaiphal (H).  
,, Dried ginger.  
,, Ptychotis (Ajowan).  
,, Garlic—each—1 tola.

Mix and fry with

Mustard oil—3 chittak.

Cool and mix with it

S. Rasayan—6 mashas.

Camphor—1 tola.

When the liniment will be ready for use. To rub  
over painful parts and to cover same with warm  
clothes.

(ii) Ptychotis skin (vuso B.)—2 chittak.

Bhela (B.) without cap—1 chittak.

Mix and powder.

N. B. Care should be taken that no part of this medicine touches the  
body during the manipulation.

Then add

S. Rasayan—1 tola. Molasses—1 chittak.

Make a paste; divide this mass into pills of the size of a pea.

Dose :—One pill for a dose to be taken twice daily with tea or boiled water in the morning and evening.

**No. 11. For Gonorrhoea; Gleet Impotency and of the Semen becoming watery.**

Take

S. Rashayan—4 ratis. Sugar candy—2 tolas.

Salib misri—6 mashas. Milk— $\frac{1}{4}$  seer.

Mix for one dose, slowly boil down to 1 poa. To be taken in the morning.

**No. 12. For Colic pains.**

Take

S. Ras ayan—1 masha.

Betel-lime (calcium hydrate)—3 mashas.

Mix and divide into 3 pills.

Dose :—One pill to be taken with cold water during the attack. If the pain is not relieved within 15 minutes the remaining pills are to be taken every 15 minutes.

**No 13. For Gonorrhoea and Gleet.**

(i) Take

Ral (Dhupa)— $1\frac{1}{2}$  tolas.

Sugar— $1\frac{1}{2}$  „

S. Rasayan—6 mashas.

Mix, divide into 7 powders.

One powder for a dose to be taken with curd in the morning.

N. B. Mustard oil, Red chillies and Acids should be avoided.

(ii) The wash.

Take

S. Rasayan—6 mashas.

Amahaldi—

Phatkeri (Alum) (E)—

Resout (H)—

Shora Kalmi (Salt peter) (sora)—

Safaid Chandan ka Burada

White sandal wood powder—

Elachi Choti Cardamoms (smaller variety)—

Kātha (Janakpurī)—

each 1 tola.

Water—2 secis.

Mix, keep in an open space, cover with a piece of cloth in such a manner that some part of the cloth dips into this infusion. Use only the supernatant part.

Push a quantity of this infusion by means of a syringe into the Urethra or Vagina and retain it for some time by closing the opening with the finger.

No. 14. For } Take  
Piles (blind). }

Lead—1 tola

Tamarind seeds—1 tola

Date-seeds-each—1 tola

S. Rasayan—3 mashas

Rub all on a piece of stone till a thick paste is obtained, mix S. Rasayan with it and apply on the piles, after applying the smoke as mentioned below.

N. B. Cure will be hastened by exposing the piles over the smoke produced by burning Tamaku 2 pao and Jalkasar 3 mashas.

No. 15 For } (i) Take  
Piles (bleeding). }

Sangjarhat (II.)—2 tolas

Geru (H.) [red earth]—2 tolas

S. Rasayan—3 mashas

Mix and divide into 7 powders.

Dose :—One powder for a dose to be taken thrice daily with curd or water.

(ii)

Curd—½ seer

Sugar—2 teaspoonful

S. Rasayan 4 ratis

for one dose.

Hang up the curd in a piece of cloth till all the excess water drains off. Then mix sugar and S. Rasayan with the curd, for one dose.

One such for a dose to be taken every morning in empty stomach.

**No. 16. For Ulceration inside the mouth and Toothache caused by worms.** } Take

Oil of No. 4—1 dram

Cocoanut oil

or

Sweet oil—2 ounces.

Mix.

For Ulcer:—Apply with a swab.

For Worms:—Soak a piece of cotton wool in the oil, plug inside a carious tooth (caused by worms) and retain same for some time.

**No. 17. For Gum boil, Toothache and Looseness of the teeth** } (i) Take

Black pepper—5 tola

Ash of sulphate copper— $\frac{1}{2}$  tola

S. Rashayan—1 masha.

Powder, mix and rub a portion of it on the affected parts.

(ii) Take

Pure mustard oil—15 drops

S. Rashayan—

Asafatida—each 1 ratī

Mix, boil hard. To apply when hot.

N. B. This will effect an immediate cure.

**No. 18. For Constipation.** } Take

Har skin

Bahara ,,

Amīla ,,—each 1 tola

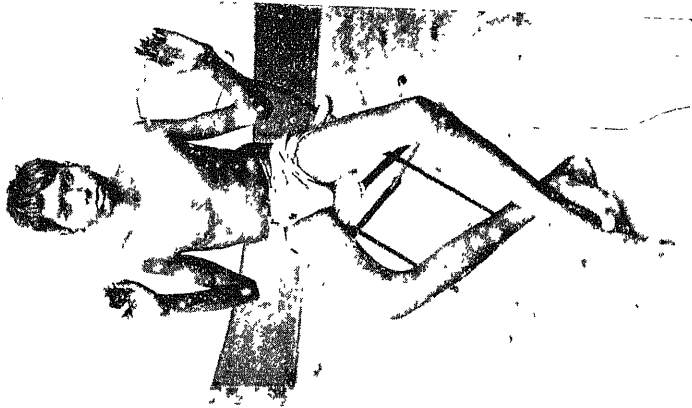
Kala nimak—2 tolas

Sonamukhi pata—5 tolas

S. Rashayan—6 mashas

Powder and mix.

Dose:—From 4 annas upwards up to 1 tola according to the conditions of the bowels with water before going to bed. If this prescription is added to each of the above prescriptions cure will be hastened.



BEFORE

AND

AFTER



### **Babban Meah of Calcutta.**

This ulcerated case was cured in 3 months' time, in 1908, by Pandit Kriparam.





**Below is given a list of Hindi or Bengali terms with their English equivalents.**

| Bengali<br>or<br>Hindi terms.    | English<br>equivalents. | Bengali<br>or<br>Hindi terms. | English<br>equivalents.                                    |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Pata }<br>Patta } ...<br>Patra } | Leaf                    | Dudh ...<br>Bij }<br>Bichi }  | Milk or thick<br>white exuda-<br>tion from a tree.<br>Seed |
| Ful }<br>Phul } ...<br>Puspa }   | Flower                  | Sukha ...                     | Dry  |
| Jar }<br>Jarh } ...              | Root                    | Chal ...                      | Bark or skin   |
| Ka }<br>Ki }                     | Of                      | Gul }<br>Gool }               | Burnt residue  |
| Safed ...                        | White                   | Chuna ...                     | Lime   |
| Lal ...                          | Red                     | Burada ...                    | Powder   |
| Jangli                           | Wild                    | Tel }                         | Oil  |
| Magaj }                          | Pulp                    | Karwi Bitter }                |  |
| Giri }                           |                         | Mithi ...                     | Sweet  |
|                                  |                         | Kachi ...                     | Raw  |
|                                  |                         | Goli (Pills) ...              | Small  |

(H); (B); (E); etc., are for Hindi, Bengali, English names.

**Weights used by Indian Physicians—**

|                    |   |                  |
|--------------------|---|------------------|
| 8 Khaskas oz Dhan  | } | 1 tola = 1 rupee |
| 8 Dhans = 1 rati   |   |                  |
| 8 Ratis = 1 masha  |   |                  |
| 12 Mashas = 1 tola |   |                  |

1 anna =  $\frac{1}{16}$  th of a rupee.

5 tolas = 1 chhattak, 1 dhan = 8 poppy seeds (postos), 20 Rs. = 1 pao  
4 pao = 1 seer.

*Below is given a table of the names of medicines in Hindi, arranged according to their first alphabet; with their Sanskrit, Bengali and Latin, English or Botanical equivalents wherever possible, with a view to guide the public to obtain the right medicine.*

A.

| Vernacular (Hindi.) | Sanskrit Names       | Bengali Names | Latin, English and Botanical Names.                                   |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------|---|
| Anantmul            | Ananta               | An ntamul     | Hemidesmus indicus, R. Br, Syn-<br>Asclepias                          |
| Amalash             | Arguvadh (Suvarnaka) | Sondhali      | Cassia Fistula Linn   |
| Arusha (Bakas)      | Vasaka               | Bakas         | Nat Order Acanthaceae. Justicia<br>Adhatoda, Roxb                     |
| Anola (Amla)        | Amlaki               | Amlaki        | Phyllanthus Emblica Linn. Emblica<br>Officinalis, Gaert.              |
| Atish               | Ativisha             | Ataich        | Asconetum heterophyllum, Wall.  |
| Adrak               | Adrakka              | Adrak (Ada)   | Zingiber Officinale, Rose, Common<br>ginger.                          |
| Abnus burada        | "                    | Abnus         | M. Ebony P. A kind of black coloured<br>wood.                         |
| Anjir jangli        | Anjira               | Dumai         | Ficus Carica Linn Psidium Pomi-<br>ferum Linn.                        |
| Ak (Madar Akanda)   | Arka, (Alarka)       | Akanda        | Calotropis Gigantica and proera,<br>R Br. Syn Asclepisgrigantica Rob, |

|                     |                    |                    |                                     |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Ak kadudh           | Arka Duglha        | Akandar Ata (dudh) | Calotropis Gigantea's Milk.         |
| Ajowain             | Yamani             | Jawain             | Ptychotis Ajowan.                   |
| Ak (Mad r ki (Jath) | Araka Mool         | Akandar Mool       | Calotropis Gigantea's Root.         |
| Ambahaldi           | Amagandhi IL-ridia | Amahalud           | Curcuma reclinata Roxb              |
| Ajawain khurasani   | Khurasani Yamani   | Ajawain Khurasani  | Ptychotis Khurasani                 |
| Amarbail            | Akasavalli         | Anralata           | Cassythia feliciformis, Linn.       |
| Ajwan kas-t         | Yamani ka sat      | Ajowain Kaphul     | Thymol Crystal                      |
| Afim                | Aphin              | Afim               | Opium Poppy Papaver Somniferum Linn |
| Anda                | ...                | Dim (Mugir)        | Egg (Hens')                         |

## B.

|                     |                                  |                     |  |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Babchi              | Souraj:- (Avalguja)              | Bakchi              | Vernonia Anthelmintica, Wedd.                      |
| Bach oi (Ghorabach) | Vacha                            | Bach                | Syn Serratula Anthelmintica Roxb.                  |
| Bairbring           | Bidraga                          | Babirang            | Acorus Calamus, Linn                               |
| Bijoy Sar           | Bijoy Sar (It is a kind of wood) | Bijay Sar           | Syn E Glandulifera, Weight                         |
| Bakain              | Mahanimba                        | Ghoranin, P. Bakain | A kind of wood, can be had of Indian medicine Shop |
|                     |                                  |                     | Melia Azedarach Linn, Syn Melia Sempervirens, Sw.  |

|                        |                  |                     |  |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--|
| Badam                  | Badama           | Badam               | Prunus Amygdalus Baill. Syn. Amygdalus communis Linn Almond tree |
| Bangla Pan             | Bangal Pan       | Bangla Pan          | Bengal Betel leaf (biggest variety).                             |
| Bair                   | Bair             | Kul (Narkula)       | Plum   |
| Brahmandandi           | Brahamaudaki     | Brahmi              | Herpestes mormiera   |
| Bahara (Bij malkar)    | Bahara Rijmalkar | Bahara Bichi-chaura | Terminalia Bellerica Roxb (Pulp only)                            |
| Badranj-Boya           | Fibhetke         | Churna              | Can be had of Indian medicine shop Persian name                  |
| Bhringa Raja (Bhangra) | Bhringraja       | Kaisuta             | Wedelia Calendulacea Less Syn Verbesina calendulacea Willd       |
| Bakri ki mangni        | Landi            | Chagol Nadi         | Goat dung  |
| Bharangi               | Brahmanayas      | Bharangi            | Clerodendron Siphonanthus R. Br. Syn. Siphonanthus Indica Lamk.  |
| Bhilaawa               | Bhalataka        | Bhela               | S-mecarpus Anacardium the marking nut                            |
| <b>C.</b>              |                  |                     |  |
| Chiraita               | Chratata tikta   | Chirata             | Gentiana Cheraiyita Roxb   |
| Chobchini              | Chobchini        | Chopehini           | Smilax China, Linn   |
| Chita                  | Chitrak          | Chitrak             | Plumbago Zeylanica Linn  |
| Chandan Lal            | Rakta chandan    | Rakta Chandan       | Santalum Album, Linn (Sandal wood Rcd)                           |

|                    |                |                  |   |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|---|
| Chandan Safaid     | Chandan Safaid | Chandan Sada     | Santalum Album Lynn, (Sandal wood White)    |
| Chohara            | Chohar         | Kijur Sukna      | Phoenix (Date fruit) Phoenix dactylifera    |
| Chaarila and Chhar | Saulaja, Saule | Chharila (Saule) | A species of Lichen                         |
| Chakor             | Chakra mandak  | Chakand          | Cassia Tora Linn, (Syn Senna Tora Roxb)     |
| Chamali ki Pati    | Jati           | Chamali          | Jasmin grandeflorum Linn soft leaf (Kompal) |
| Chuna              | Chuna          | Chun             | Lime  |
| Chini              | Chuni          | Chini            | Sugar                                       |
| Chuha ki mangni    | ...            | Indur nadi       | Rat dung (solid excreta)                    |

## D.

|            |             |             |   |
|------------|-------------|-------------|---|
| Dudh       | Duggdha     | Duggdha     | Milk  |
| Daruhaiddi | Daruhaiddra | Daruhaiddra | Berberis asiatica Roxb. Also B. aristata D. C.  |
| Davdaru    | Davdaru     | Debdaru     | Cedrus Deodara Lond. Syn. Pinus Deodara Roxb    |
| Dahai      | Dadhi       | Dadhi       | Curd  |
| Dhania     | Dhanyaka    | Dhona       | Coriandrum Sativum Linn, Coriander Plant        |
| Dhawa phul | Dhawa Puspa | Dhawa puspa | Dhawa flower can be had of Indian medicine shop |

|              | Jhola           | Jhola  | Soot                               |
|--------------|-----------------|--------|------------------------------------|
| Dhona Gharka |                 | Damaha | Can be had of Indian medicine shop |
| Dhamaha      | Dhamah          | Palasa | Butea Frondosa Roxb                |
| Dhak Ka Khar | Palasa, Kinsuka | ..     | ..                                 |
| Dalehikna    | ...             | ..     | ..                                 |

## E.

|               | Eranda     | Eranda (Radi) | Ricinus communis Linn (castor oil plant) |
|---------------|------------|---------------|--|
| Erand         |            | Elaiich Choto | Elefaria Cardanum Maian ; Also           |
| Elaichi Choti | Elasukshma |               | Ameinum Subulatum Roxb                   |

## G.

|                  | Gandhaka | Gandhaka Amlasa | Sulphur Amlasar                                      |
|------------------|----------|-----------------|--|
| Gandhak Amlasar— |          |                 | Piper Nigrum Linn. black pepper                      |
| Golmirch         | Maricha  | Gol marich      | Ghee or purified butter                              |
| Ghee             | Ghrita   | Ghrita          | Tinospora Cordifolia Miers Willd.                    |
| Giloy            | Guduchi  | Gulancha        | Syn. Mensperum Cordifolium*                          |
| Guggul           | Guggulu  | Guggul          | Balsamodendron Mukul Hooke, also B. Tubescens Stocks |

|                   |                      |              |  |
|-------------------|----------------------|--------------|--|
| Gulab Phul        | Gulab Puspa          | Gulab Puspa  | Rose flower  |
| Geru              | Geru Mitika (Garika) | Garu Mrituka | A kind of red earth or Ochre, soil of a red Ochre    |
| Gobar ka ras      | Gobarka rasa         | Gobar rasa   | Water of the cowdung or Juice of cow urine           |
| Gomutra           | Gomutra              | Gomutra      |  |
| Gorochan          | Gorochana            | Gorochana    | A bright yellow Pigment used in dyeing               |
| Gur               | Gur                  | Gur          | Molasses; Treacle                                    |
| Gula bans (Abbas) | Not known            | Rushna kah   | Can be had of Indian medicine shop (Minabilis; Hemj. |
| Ganja             | ..                   | Ganja        | Cannabis Indica ; Hemp.                              |

## H

|                   |                    |                    |  |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|
| Har Bari          | Hartaki            | Haitaki            | Teminalia Chebula Retz. Chhuhic myrobalaow Pig Variety |
| Har Jangi         | Hartaki Choti      | Jangi Hartaki      | Teminalia Black (Small Black Ternynalia)               |
| Hartal            | Hartala            | Hartal             | Orpiment Pinda Hartal                                  |
| Hing              | Hingu              | Hing               | Ferula Assafoetida Linn. F. Allia- cea Ross            |
| Halim             | Chandia Sara       | Halim              | Lepidium Sativum                                       |
| Hathi dant burada | Hasti Danta Churna | Hasti Danta Churna | Ivory Powder   |
| Haldi             | Haridra            | Harid              | Tumeric  |



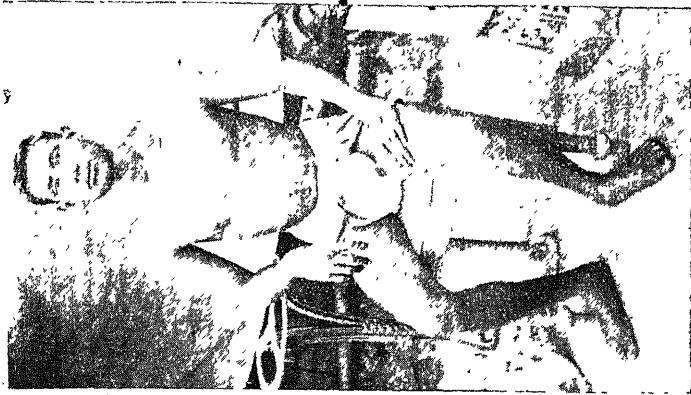
| Indarjow<br>Indrayan Kigarh | Indrayava<br>Indravatruni | I         |            |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|------------|
|                             |                           | Indrajob  | Makal more |
|                             |                           | J         |            |
| Jawasa                      | Duralabha                 | Jawasa    |            |
| Janalgota                   | Joypal                    | Joypal    |            |
| Jaiphal                     | Jatiphal                  | Jaiphol   |            |
| Jira                        | Jiraka                    | Jira      |            |
| Jattamansi                  | Jatamansi                 | Jatamansi |            |
| Jadwar khatai               | Jadwar                    | ?         | ...        |
|                             |                           |           | ...        |
| Jalbhangra                  | ...                       |           | ...        |
| Javitri                     | Javetri                   | Javitri   |            |
| Jatnin                      | Jalnimba                  | Jalnimba  |            |
| Jalkasar                    | ...                       |           | ...        |
| Jhinga                      | Jhngaka                   |           | ...        |
| Jhul (see Dhona Gha-        | Jhula                     | Tat oi    |            |
| ka)                         |                           | Jhul      |            |

S seeds of Horr Holarthena anti-  
senterica Wall  
Citullus Colocynthes Schrad. Syn  
Cocomus Colocynthis, Linn Root

Alhagi marnorum Desv. Syn Hedy-  
sarum Alhagi Linn  
Croton Tigitum Linn  
Myristica Fragrans. M. officinalis  
Linn, The nutmeg  
Cumminum Syminum  
Nardostachys Jatamansi D. C.  
Syn Valeriana, Jatamansi Jones  
M. Zedoary Koempferia, Zedoar.

... ..  
F. mace a kind of spice. (Long as  
life S.)  
Herpestes monniera

... ..  
Luffa acutangula Ro. 2b Syn Cucu-  
mis Acutangulus Linn  
Sool



BEFORE

AND

AFTER

Mahbub was cured in 3 months' time at the Salkia Leper Home in 1909 by Pandit Kriparam.  
It was an obstinate case of tubercular Leprosy.





## K

|                |             |                       |  |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------------|--|
| Kasar          | Kunkuma     | Jafran                | Croens Sativus Linn. Saffron                                       |
| Khaursar       | Khadir      | Khair Kat             | Acacia Catechu Linn. Syn. mimosa Catechu Linn                      |
| Khopra         | Narikela    | Naikul                | Cocos nucifera Linn. Coconut Palm                                  |
| Kaladana       | Not known   | Kaladan               | Can be had of Indian medicine shop Syn. Ipomoea cacerulea Kon Roxb |
| Katha          | Khadna      | Khair Jank puri Khair | Acacia Catechu Linn  |
| Khas           | Usira       | Khas                  | Andropogon muricatus Retz  |
| Kismis         | Draksh      | Kismis                | Not. Order Ampelaceae. Vitis Vinifera Linn                         |
| Kaliziri Karwi | Somraje     | Somraj                | Syn Asclepis acida Roxb  |
| Kaliziri mithi | Somaj Mithi | Somraj misti          | Asclepis Acid Sweet  |
| Kutki          | Katuki      | Katuki                | Pictorhuza Corioa, Benth   |
| Katali Choti   | Kantkari    | Kantl Kari            | Solum xanthocarpum Schrad and Wendl                                |
| Katali Bari    | Kantkari    | Kantakari             | Syn Solnum Jacquinii Willd   |
| Kasni ke Jaih  | Not known   | Not known             | Can be had of Indian medicine shop (Cechorium's) Root Camphor      |
| Kapur          | Karpua      | Karpur                |  |
| Kalonje        | Kalonje     | Krishajira            | Nigella Indica Roxb  |

| Kut                  | Kushtha (Kur)        | Kushtha (Kur)   | Saussurea Lappa. C. B. Clarks,<br>Syn Aplopaxis ariculata D. C. |
|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---|
| Kaner Safaid ki jarh | Karbir               | Karabi Sada     | Nezum odorum Soland Sweet<br>Scented Oleander                   |
| Kaiphal              | Kaiphal              | Kaiphal         | Mirica Nagi Thunb, Syn M. Sa-<br>pida Wall                      |
| Kamila               | Kampillaka           | Kamina (Kamila) | Malloutus Philippensis Mull Arg                                 |
| Kasis                | Kasica               | Kasica          | Syn Rotifera tencloria Roxb<br>Sulphate of Iron                 |
| Karanjiva (Ka Bij)   | Karanj               | Karanja         | Pongamia Glabra Vent  |
| Kaitha               | Kapitha              | Kadhbhell       | Fetonia Elephantum  |
| Kanje Pani           | ...                  | ...             | A kind of Pickli (Venegar)                                      |
| Kuchla               | Kupilu               | Kuchila         | Not Order Loganiaceae Syn Sti-<br>chons Noxvomica Linn          |
| Kundun Gond          | Kunduru Gond         | Kundun Gond     | Olibanum The gum of the Salatre<br>of India (Boswelliathurifera |
| Karala               | Karavella            | Karala          | Momordica Caranthia Syn Mui-<br>kata Wilki                      |
| Kalakacha            | Kadali               | Kandhela        | Musa Sapientum Linn, Var Musa<br>paridiseca Linn                |
| Khina                | Trapusha             | Sonsa           | Cucumis Sativus and of Benikasa<br>Carefera                     |
| Kahmisag             | Kalamhi              | Kalmisak        | Impomaea Aquatica Forsk   |
| Kundru               | Kundarkhati (Kundru) | Kundri          | Boswellia Scrata  |
| Kansa                | Kans (Kansa)         | Kansa           | Bell-metal and Brass Roxb ex<br>Colebr Syn R. Thunifera Colebr  |

|                 |               |                |                         |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| Kali-anarich    | Maucha        | Gold maich     | Black pepper            |
| Khurasani Ajwan | Yamani        | Jowan kurasani | Smallest kind of Ajowan |
| Kala nimak      | Sanchal Lavan | Bit noon       | Black salt              |
| Kachnal         | Rakta kanchan | Kanchan        | Fauhinia acuminata Linn |

## L.

|              |          |             |  |
|--------------|----------|-------------|--|
| Long         | Lavanga  | Lavanga     | Caryophyllus Aromaticus Linn                                 |
| Lodh         | Lodhra   | Lodh        | Symplocos racemosa Roxb                                      |
| Lakh         | Laksha   | Lakh (Gala) | Lac, Buten Prondosa, is called<br>Lakshagaru                 |
| Lahsun       | Rasonika | Rasun       | Garlic   |
| Loban Schrai | Loban    | Loban       | Benjamin or Benzoin  |
| Lao (Loki)   | Alabu    | Lao (Lauka) | Lagenaria Vulgaris, Sering, Syn<br>Cucurbita Lagenaria Willd |
| Lahori Salt  | .....    | .....       | Can be had of Indian Medicine<br>shop                        |
| Lajjayawanti | Lajyalu  | Lajjayati   | Mimosa Pudica Linn, The sen-<br>sitive Plant                 |

## M.

|                     |                 |                       |   |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---|
| Mundi               | Munditika       | Goakh (Mundi)         | Sphaeranthus indicus Linn. Syn S. Mollis. Roxb                      |
| Munjith             | Manjestha       | Munjestha             | Rubia cordifolia Linn (R Manjesta Roxb                              |
| Munnakka            | Angur (Munakka) | Angur Sukna (Munakka) | Vitis Vinifera Linn (Dried Vitis Venifera) Linn                     |
| Murdasang           | Unknown         | Murdsang              | Litharge or Mascap  |
| Methi               | Methika         | Methi                 | Trigonella foenum graecum Linn                                      |
| Mehndi Patla        | Mendika         | Mehedi, Medi          | Lawsonia Alba, Lamk, Syn. L. Inermis, Linn                          |
| Misri               | Misrika         | Michri                | Sugar Candy   |
| Mainsal             | Manahsila       | Mome-chal             | Red Arsenic (Rcalgau)   |
| Mulikabij           | Mulaka Bij      | Mula B'chi            | Raphanus, Sativus Linn, Gauden Radish                               |
| Motha               | Mustaka         | Mutho                 | Cyperus Rolundus Linn   |
| Maror Phali         | "               | Maror phali           | Helicteres Isora  |
| Malti Patla         | Malati Patra    | Malati Patra          | Aganoma caryophyllata G. Don.                                       |
| Mati Gangaki (Pank) | Ganga Mritika   | Pank (Ganga mati)     | Syn Echites caryophyllata Roxb                                      |
| Madar ka Patla      | Alarka Patra    | Akand Patra           | Ganges mud or silt  |
| Musabbar            | Unknown         | Musabbar              | Calot ropigigantea or procera R. Br. the Verities with white flower |
|                     |                 |                       | Aloes   |

|               |                    |              |  |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------|--|
| Makoa         | Kakmachi           | Kakmachi     | Solanum Negrum                                     |
| Mahua         | Madhuka            | Maua         | Bassia Latifolia Roxb •                            |
| Maida Lakri   | Not known          | Not known    | Can be had of Indian Medicine Shop                 |
| Muli          | Mulaka             | Mulo         | Raphanus Sativus Linn, Garden Radish               |
| Mankachoo     | Manaka             | Mankachun    | Alocasia indica Schoat Syn Arum Indicum Roxb       |
| Moong         | Mudga              | Moong        | Phaseolus Mungo Linn                               |
| Mata Sindur   | .....              | ... ..       |  |
| Malkangnee    | Malkangnee         | Malkanghe    | Malkangee Seeds                                    |
| <b>N.</b>     |                    |              |  |
| Nim leaf      | Nimba Pattra       | Nim Pata     | Neem leaf  |
| Nem Phul      | Nimba puspa        | Nim puspa    | Neem flower  |
| Nim Chal      | Nimba Chal         | Nim Chal     | Neem Bark  |
| Nagar Motha   | Nagar Mustika      | Nagarmustika | Cypripedium Roxb Syn Cyperus Scariosus R. Br       |
| Nisoth        | Trivrit or Triputa | Nisoth       | Nat. Order Convolvulaceae, Ipomoea Turpethum R. Br |
| Nagindhi Baon | Not known          | Not known    | Can be had of Indian Medicine Shop                 |
| Nila Thothi   | Tuttha, Tutia      | Tutia        | Sulphate of Copper                                 |



| Nilofar      | Nilofpal       | Nilofpla       | Nymphoca Stellatu Willd                                     |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|---|
| Nimaksaindha | Sandhava Lavan | Sandhava Lavan | Rock Salt   |
| Nansadar     | Kshara         | Nausadar       | Alkaline Ashes  |
| Naryal taila | Narikela Taila | Narikal Tel    | Cocus Nucifera Linn Oil, Palm-<br>aceae                     |
| Nagphani     | Nagphani       | Phanimansa     | Hadgeplat so called the pickly<br>pear (Cactus ficus Indica |
| Nakchhikni   | Chhikani       | Nakchhikni     | Centipeda or biaculata Lour Syn C<br>Minuta Bentio          |
| Nagkasar     | Nagkesar       | Nagkesar       | Mesua Ferrea Linn   |

## O.

Ol, (Zminkand)

Olla

Ol

Amorphophallus campanulatus Syn  
Arum campanulatus Roxb

## P.

|            |                     |                    |                           |
|------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Palwal     | Patola              | Patol              | Trichosanthes Dioica Roxb |
| Pitpapra   | Pitpapra            | Pitpapra           | Oldenlandia biflora       |
| Pista      | Pista               | Pesta              | Pistachio nut             |
| Pan Bangla | Tambul Patra Bangla | Pan (Tambulpattia) | Betel leaf of Bengal      |

|                     |                        |                      |   |
|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---|
| Panwarka bij        | Chakiamarda Bij        | Chakund Bichi        | Cassia obtusifolia seeds (Cassia Tora Seeds)              |
| Peppermint ka phul  | Peppermint ka Phul     | Peppermint           | Peppermint Crystal  |
| Patha               | Ambasatha              | Patha                | Cissampelos Hemandifolia, Steplia-                        |
| *Pipal              | Pippali                | Pipul                | nia Hemandifolia  |
| *Pipal (patta)      | Aswattha (Pipal) patta | Aswattha, Pipal Pata | Piper Longum Linn (Chaina Rox-                            |
| Phynile             | Phynile                | Phynile              | burghi Miq  |
| Payaz               | Palandu                | Pyaj                 | Ficus religiosa Linn Syn Ulo-<br>ma religiosum Gasp leafs |
| Phitkari            | Phitkari               | Phatkin              | Disinfecting Fluid  |
| Pili kauri ka chuna | Pili Kauri ka chuna    | Haldiya Kori-r-chun  | Alum Ceyla Linn Common Onion,                             |
| Pipla mul           | Piplamul               | Piplamul             | Alum  |
|                     |                        |                      | Lime, obtained by burning small<br>yellow shells          |
|                     |                        |                      | The root of the long pepper tree                          |

## R.

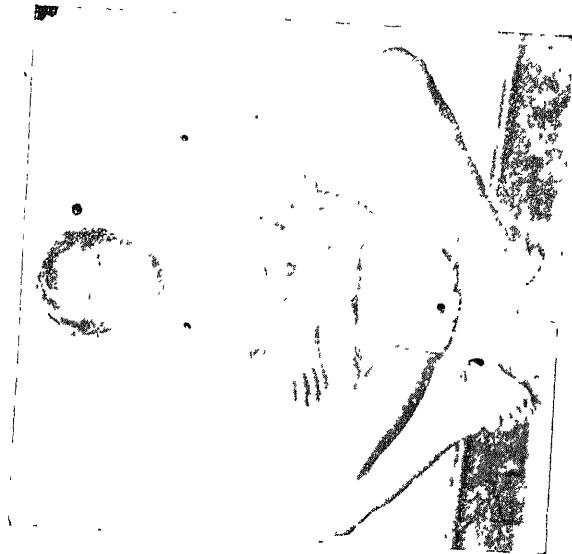
|               |             |               |  |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|--|
| Rawand chuni  | ..          | ....          | F Rhubarb, P. (Rheum Rhubarb)  |
| Ral           | Rala        | Rala or Dhuna |  |
| Raskapun      | Rasakarpura | Rasakarpura   | Perchloride of Mercury (Spondias<br>Mangifera)                             |
| Risont Raswat | Rasuth      | Raswat        | A kind of collyrium extracted from<br>the root Amonium authoriazum<br>Roxb |

| Rye                   | Rajasarsapa | Rye Sarisa         | Brissica Juncea Hf. & T. Syn                                 |
|-----------------------|-------------|--------------------|--|
| Ruddrawanti (Rudanty) | Rudanti     | Rudanti            | Sinaps ramosa Noxb   |
| Ruddrawanti Bij       | " Bij       | " Bichi            | " Seeds  |
| Ritha                 | Phenila     | Ritha (E-ta, Rita) | Sapindus trifoleatus Linn, Syn. S.                           |
| Rumimastki            | Not known   | Not known          | Enarginatus, Vahl<br>Can be had of Indian Medicine<br>Shop 3 |

| Sarphonka                | Sarpunkha       | Sarponkha                      | Tephrosia pers, Syn Galega pur-       |
|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Shahtra                  | Unknown         | Sahataia                       | purea Linn                            |
| Sals <sub>1</sub> (Usba) | Unknown         | Sals <sub>2</sub> <sup>9</sup> | Oldenlandia biflora P                 |
| Sonf                     | Madhuika        | Mauri                          | Sarsaparilla H                        |
| Sonth                    | Sringavera      | Sunthi                         | Foeniculum vulgare Gare. gaertn       |
| Shed                     | Madhu           | Madhu                          | Syn Fennel seeds                      |
| Satawar                  | Satavari        | Satmul                         | Zingiber officinal offic              |
| Sarson Safaid            | Sarshapa Safaid | Sarisa Sada                    | Honey                                 |
| Shahpasand               | Not known       | Not known                      | Asparagus Racemosus                   |
|                          |                 |                                | Mustard Seed                          |
|                          |                 |                                | Can be had of Indian Medicine<br>Shop |

S.



BEFORE

AND

AFTER

Babu Kamakshya Nath Mitra, a native of Nadia, was cured in 1910 at the Salkia Leper Home by Pandit Kriparam.



|                      |  |                |   |
|----------------------|--|----------------|---|
| Supari Jahaji        | Guvaka or Puga                         | Supari         | Areca Catechu Big Size                                  |
| Shrisam ka burada    | Sison Churan                           | Sison Churan   | Dalbergia Sissa Roxb.                                   |
| Saoti Phul           | Savati Puspa                           | Savati Puspa   | The Indian white rose                                   |
| Sankhia Bilori       | Sankha visha                           | Saku           | White Arsenic (shining variety)                         |
| Singraf Rumi (soft)  | Iingula                                | Engur          | Cinnabar, Vermilion P                                   |
| Singhia Takki (hard) | Bis, Valsanabha                        | Mithavisha     | Aconitum Ferox  |
| SarsonTel            | Sarisa Taila                           | Sarisa Taila   | Mustard oil   |
| Siris ka Jauh        | Sirus                                  | Sirus          | Acacia (Numosa Seris)                                   |
| Sohangnaki chal      | Sobhanjana chal                        | Sajina ch. l   | Moringa pterygosperma Gaertn                            |
| Sangjarahat          | Not known                              | Sangjarahat    | Syn Hyperanthera Moringa Willd                          |
| Saje mati            | Sarjika kshara, Sajji                  | Sajji mati     | A kind of soft stone well known in Indian Medicine Shop |
| Saindhur             | Saindur                                | Saindur        | Carbonate of Soda                                       |
| Saban                | Saban                                  | Saban          | Red lead, Minium  |
| Sana ka Pata         | Sonapata                               | Sonamukhi Pata | Soap  |
| Saindha Numak        | Lavana                                 | Sandhap Laban  | Senna leaf  |
| Sankhia              | Saukha Visha (Daru much) Sambla kshara | Saku           | Chloride of Sodium                                      |
|                      |  |                | Arsenic (dul variety)                                   |

| Sambar (salt) nimak | Salt                          | Salt                         | Kind of Salt  |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Singhra             | Sringataka                    | Pani Phal                    | Triapa Dispinosa Roxb   |
| Sayanasi            | Sringakoli                    | Sul Kanta                    | Argemone Mexicana Linn  |
| <b>T</b>            |                               |                              |   |
| Trainan             | .....                         | .. .                         | Can be had in Indian Medicine Shop ?  |
| Tombi karvi ka Bij  | Katutumbi ka Bij              | Tikta Lau Eichi              | Wild variety ? Lagenaria Vulgaris   |
| Tamal Patra         | Tamala Pattha                 | Tamal patra                  | Sering Gaucinia Xanthochymus Hook F<br>also a name for Cinnamomum Tamalas Nec |
| Tagar               | Tagara                        | Tagai                        | Tabernaemontana Coronaria Br  |
| Tutia               | Tuttha                        | Tutia                        | Sulphate of copper  |
| Tamaku ka Gul       | Tamiakuta ka Gul<br>(Jalathi) | Ta-zakei Gul                 | Nicotiana Tabacum Linn, Bunt Tobacco  |
| Thuhar (Thohari)    | Snuhi (Vajri) Sahunda         | Mansasij (Lankasarya<br>Sij) | Euphorbia Neriifolia Linn (Euphorbia Ligularia) Lake fugeis                   |
| Taj                 | Taj                           | Lalko                        | Bay tree bark, Laurus Cassia  |

**U.**

| Unab Vilaiti           | Not known             | Not known              | Can be had of Indian Medicine Shop                         |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--|
| Unglia Thuhar ka dudhi | Ringlia Sanchi Dughad | Lanka Sirya Sijar Atta | Unglia Enphorbia ? Ligularia's milk                        |
| Usta Khadus            | Persean Medicine      | Persean Medicine       | Persian Medicine, can be had of every Indian Medicine Shop |

## CHAPTER VII.

### Dhabal or Leucoderma.

*Dhabal* or Leucoderma or Whites as it is called is a skin disease. In our Shastras it is called "Maha-byadhi" or the "great disease." It is no doubt a great disease, but it can not be called a form of leprosy. It is a most obstinate type of the skin disease, but like leprosy it originates from the vitiation of the blood. Leucoderma may also be attributed to syphilis or mercury. Simple *dhabal* or leucoderma is oftentimes mistaken by laymen as 'white leprosy' or *sveta kushtha* and *vice versa*, because both the diseases have a similarity in outward appearance. In leucoderma the surface of the skin is only affected, but in white leprosy certain symptoms of leprosy are present in the patients besides the white spots. White leprosy is classed under *dhabal* or leucoderma. Leucoderma is the milder form while white leprosy is the virulent type of the disease. Simple leucoderma is cured in a short time, but it takes a comparatively long time to cure white leprosy. In leucoderma the skin on some parts of the body becomes white; but in white leprosy hairs over the white spots also become white and in some cases pricking or itching sensation is felt. These are special symptoms by which white leprosy can be distinguished from simple leucoderma. This is not contagious and is not painful but I have seen some cases in which white patches are attended with painful itching. I have also treated some cases in which itching preceded white patches. First of all itching sensation is felt and the patient scratches



the affected parts with the result that some watery substance oozes out and when the scratching wound is healed up the parts become white. These two latter classes cannot be called leucoderma although they look like so. They should be classed under White Leprosy or "Sweta Kustha"

This is very obstinate and takes a rather long time to cure. Leucoderma is often neglected by many in its infant stage and no proper care is taken of it in the beginning as if nothing has happened. Although it is not painful nor contagious still if it is systematically neglected it may ultimately develop into white leprosy or even leprosy proper. It can never be denied that leucoderma is a manifestation of some poison within, and the poison must be extricated however mild it may be. A very small quantity of acid putrefies maunds of milk, and a very mild poison, if it is allowed to play its havoc unchecked, may ultimately spoil the whole human system. So every one must guard against any poison coming into his system. If any symptom of poison is visible in the body, proper care must at once be taken to expell it.

### **Cases Cured.**

I need not trouble my readers with a detailed history of cases of leucoderma or white leprosy cured by me. In fact they are so numerous that it is not possible to record the history of each and every case in a small book. Elsewhere will be found a history of a few cases cured by me written by some very respectable gentlemen, and I give below only three cases :—

I. The case sent by Babu Bhairab Chandra Dutt, Municipal Pleader, Howrah, is a striking example of how the

disease can be cured in a very short time if remedial measures are taken as soon as the disease makes its appearance. In this case the disease was only a year old and the poison was mild and therefore it was completely cured in three months.

II. The late Babu Ashutosh Biswas entrusted to me a case of leucoderma for my treatment. The patient,—a boy,—imbibed a foreign poison into his system through some poisoned meat. Improvement was visible a fortnight after he took my treatment and the patches were cured within a reasonably short time except those over the hard bony surface which took a rather long time to cure.

III. Dr. Satish Chandra Banerjee and Dr. Jyotish Chandra Banerjee, family physicians to His Highness the Nawab Bahadoor of Murshidabad, placed under my treatment a case of leucoderma of long standing and I am glad that I was successful in this case and the said doctors who watched the case from beginning to end sent a letter to the *Bengalee* acknowledging my cure for leucoderma which has hitherto been considered incurable.

An ounce of fact is worth more than a ton of theory. I need not multiply cases of cure. These, I consider, are sufficient for the purpose of making the public feel that leucoderma has a cure. The testimony I have received is from very respectable persons and even the most pessimistic mind cannot but believe it.



## CHAPTER VIII.

### Food and diet.

IN the preceding chapters, I have given a description of the dreadful disease, leprosy its origin, nature and its cures and a history of some of the cases treated by me. In treating a case of leprosy I pay special attention to the diet as it helps the treatment a good deal. I, therefore, subject my patients to a strict regulation of diet without which it is not possible to bring the disease round. Dietary regulation is as important as the medicine itself. All will agree with me when I say that the relation between food and health is so close that every body who cares to keep a good health must pay special attention to the food he takes.

The subject of food is, therefore, as important to the individual as to the national health. The health departments of states and municipalities in every civilised country exercise a control over the illicit traffic in unhealthy food or the food which may cause injury to health. Our Shastras prescribe a strict regulation for our daily food. If we look over the pages of Hindu Almanacs or *panjikas*, we find that almost every day a certain food has been prohibited, and scientific reasons are assigned for it. I have no sufficient space nor the inclination to enter upon a scientific discussion of the subject. Owing to the rigorous nature of the regulation of food in our daily life in our shastras, it is generally observed in its breaches. But broad principles underlying

the regulation ought to be observed by every one as far as possible, but I am sorry to say that there are many amongst us who, for want of an elementary knowledge of this all-important subject namely the proper food, do not care to observe some of the simple rules regulating our food in daily life. How many men could have spared many a miserable day if they had but taken the healthy food. How many men could have spent happy lives with strong built physique had they taken only nourishing food. In Europe students generally reside in school or college boardings and hostels, where the food is carefully regulated and thus being under a strict regulation of food since their boyhood, Europeans generally become stout and strong. Their general longevity can be accounted for it. In our olden days when people used to observe the regulations imposed upon food by our Shastras, most of them lived more than a century. But unfortunately at the present day the people of this country are found to be apathetic and indifferent as regards their food, and this is the reason why they are sickly and short-lived. So it would not be out of place to give here some general hints regarding food for our daily consumption.

## **Vegetable and Animal food.**

Principally the food is divided into two classes, namely, vegetable and animal. In all ages and in all times there exists the difference of opinion as regards vegetable and animal food. Some hold an extreme opinion in favour of vegetable food and some are very partial to animal food. There are also some who do not hold any fixed opinion regarding either vegetable or animal food. I have seen many vegetari-

ans who hate those who take animal food and who are of opinion that animal food imparts all sorts of disease into the human system. And again there are many who hold that without fish or flesh, man becomes weak in health, but I consider the two opinions as extreme views. The thing is that any substantial food, be it vegetable or animal, when properly digested is sure to give some strength.

The people of the U. P. and Madras and of Deccan are almost vegetarians. But there are many who can boast of exceptionally good physique. I am by birth a vegetarian, but if I am not accused of immodesty, I must say, I can be counted among those who can boast of health and physique. The only thing required for a good health is the proper assimilation and digestion of food—never mind whether it is vegetable or animal. Everything depends upon the habit of the individual. Those who are accustomed to rice, dal, wheat, ghee, milk, etc. will certainly fall ill if they take fish or flesh. In the same way those who live upon fish and flesh etc. are sure to be ill if they take dal and ghee, etc., hence I am of opinion that every one should take the substantial food to which he is habituated and this will give him good health. Of course, there are many things which can be said regarding the proper selection of food but in this little volume I have no space to discuss them exhaustively.

### **The food for lepers.**

The above is but a general hint for the selection of food. I will now proceed to deal with the kind of food which my patients or those who suffer from this disease should select. I have already said that milk together with fish or flesh pro-



BEFORE

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AFTER

Tulshiram, a Syce of Jammuna Mukhi, Assam, was admitted to the Asutosh Biswas Memorial Bed and discharged cured in 3 months' time in 1910, by Pandit Kriparam.





duces a bad combination in the stomach and it must always be avoided both by the sick as well as by the healthy.

The diet always helps medicines to cure diseases specially the leprosy. I, therefore, subject my patients to a strict regulation of diet. Food with blood-purifying properties are extensively given and vegetables with large quantity of *ferum* or iron in them are also selected. *Oal*, *Mankachu*, *Dumur*, (fig), *Mocha*, Plantain (unripe) etc. are specially recommended. *Lao*, *Jhinga*, *Karaila*, *Patal*, *Natiasag*, *Dhandas* etc. should be taken by the leper patient as much as he can easily digest. Leper patients should always take light substantial food which gives them fresh blood and strength. I have seen many lepers keeping a good health with the disease checked by taking nutritious food only. The force of the disease increases when the patient becomes weak. I, therefore, advise people suffering from leprosy to take nutritious food only and to avoid those which are specially prohibited. Fish and flesh and other animal food should be avoided as much as possible. It is better if the animal food can be given up altogether. But those who are accustomed to animal food from their infancy may sparingly take fish or flesh, if they cannot do without them; but on no account eggs can be allowed. The diseased fish or the flesh of sick animal, the putrified fish or flesh should never be taken. *Koi*, *Magur*, *Singhi*, *Rohit*, *Mourala*, *Dankona*, &c., living fish are allowed, but oily fish having large quantities of fat such as *Hilsa*, *Bhetki*, *Parsia*, *Bhangan* &c., must not be taken. The flesh which is easily boiled and digested should only be taken, but that which is hard to boil must be avoided. The curry or the soup of fish or flesh must not be rich in preparation.



Fish or flesh curry or soup should always be taken in small quantity. But I cannot allow all and every leper patient to take fish and flesh at all times as there are certain conditions in a leper when fish, flesh and other animal food should be totally avoided. There are also certain forms of leprosy which may increase by taking animal food. It depends upon the nature and force of the disease and I can only allow animal food after I have satisfied myself by examining the patient that this will do no injury to him. The best course, therefore, is to avoid animal food altogether. The following articles of food are prohibited :—

- (1) Vegetable—Brinjal, Red pumpkin, cabbages, Palamsak, Kachu ( the smaller variety ).
- (2) Fruits :—Lemon.
- (3) Kalai dal, masur dal, arahar dal, red chillies, mustard oil, onions, rasoon, molasses (gur), wine and any other alchohol, opium, ganja, and other intoxicating substances are strictly prohibited.

The following are specially recommended :—

| Bengali             | English                                   |
|---------------------|---|
| Lao                 | Lagenaria                                 |
| Dharas              | Hibiscus esculentus, lism (Lady's finger) |
| Khira               | Cucumis                                   |
| Dumar               | Covellia glomerata, fig                   |
| Patal               | Trichasanthes Dioica, Rosch               |
| Ramtaroi or Dhandas | Hibiscus esculentus, lism                 |

|                 |                                 |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| Kalmi           | Ipomea aquatica, Forsk          |
| Karala          | Mamordica-charantia lism        |
| Muli            | Radish                          |
| Kachākala       | Unripe Plantain                 |
| Mung Dal        | Phaseolus- lism (Auvum Sativum) |
| Mankachu        | Alocasia Indica-Schoft          |
| Chanake Dai     | Gram pulses                     |
| Taroi or Jhinga | Luffa acutaungla Rosch          |
| Sajina          | Moringa Plerygosperma           |
| Methi Sag       | Tringanella focum graecum lism  |
| Oal             |                                 |

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*N. B.*—By long experiment I have found out that gram in any form is the best food for leprosy, nay, it can be called a medicine for leprosy. In many cases, specially simple ones, patients have been completely cured by feeding upon gram and nothing but gram for two or three months, such as bread made of gram flour (*basen*), gram powder itself (*sattu*), gram *pakauries*, gram *haloos*, gram *dal*, fried gram dal, etc.



## CHAPTER IX.

### The Salkia Leper Home.

I AM indebted to Dr. R. G. Kar and the Committee of the Albert Victor Hospital at Belgachia for kindly giving me an opportunity to cure two leper patients before the public at the Hospital. But for want of accommodation the authorities of the Hospital, never again allowed me to treat any leper patient there although I offered to pay the whole cost of the treatment including fooding and clothing. It was the ardent desire of my father to build a leper asylum, but unfortunately he died before his pious wish could be fulfilled. Since his death I have been trying my best to fulfil his long cherished desire. At first I thought I would get pecuniary help from the public if I could prove to their satisfaction my skill in curing leprosy which had hitherto been considered incurable. But when the Albert Victor Hospital authorities refused me permission to treat in public leper patients there I thought within myself of building a little leper home according to my humble means.

I, therefore, built a hut at Lilooh where I used to accommodate poor lepers at my own cost. But it being located in an inconvenient place no one responded to my invitation to visit the Leper Home. Besides the place being malarious, my patients were all attacked with the malady and I had to shift my lodging at Salkia, Dhurmatolah. I had, therefore, to close it for 5 or 6 years. I again asked permission of the

authorities of the Albert Victor Hospital to give me a room there to accommodate two lepers, but they refused on the ground of want of rooms

Ultimately by the grace of God, I succeeded in building the Salkia Leper Home close by my house, 8 Nandi Bagan Lane, Salkia, in November 1908. It was a neat little cottage fitted up with up-to-date requirements of a hospital. It had two permanent beds with accommodation to add two more. The maintainance of each bed cost me about Rs. 60 per month including the prices of medicines, fooding, clothing and the wages of attendants. In this connection, I will, with the reader's permission, give a short history of the Ashutosh Biswas Memorial Bed. Many of my readers are aware of the circumstances which brought the tragic end of Babu Ashutosh Biswas. When he was conducting the prosecution on behalf of the Crown of the accused in the famous Alipore Bomb Case he was assassinated in broad day light in the precincts of the Suburban Police Court, Alipore. A few years before his lamentable death, I formed his acquaintance which ultimately grew into an intimate friendship. It was with great pleasure that I noticed that the Sheriff of Calcutta convened a public meeting at the Town Hall to express the sense of horror at his assassination and to perpetuate his memory in a fitting manner. I sent my humble quota to the fund that was started in aid of his memory and I thought I would be wanting in my duty as a friend if I did not do anything in my own humble way to perpetuate his memory. To cherish his memory in connection with a benevolent project I decided to treat two leper patients gratis at the Salkia Leper Home. I obtained the permission of his eldest son Babu Manmatha Nath

Biswas and requested him to ask Dr. Adyanath Bose, L.M.S. of Bhawanipur, his family physician, to kindly select patients for the Memorial Bed.

### **Cases cured in the Home.**

1. Mahbub Miya, son of Panchu Mistri, aged 25 years, was admitted into the Leper Home suffering from tubercular leprosy in March 1909. The improvement in his case was very rapid and he was discharged cured after three months' treatment. He had tubes all over his body close to each other; some of them were nearly half an inch thick. When one subsided a fresh one appeared in its side. His photo and the description of his case will be found elsewhere.

2. A maid servant, while dying, left all her earnings with her master to be devoted to some charitable purpose. That gentleman handed over the amount to me with instructions to spend it for the treatment of a poor leper. I, therefore, invited the public and medical men in particular through the medium of newspapers to send a leper patient to my Leper Home for gratis treatment. In response to this notice Babu Kamakshya Charan Mitra of Nadia applied and was admitted into the Home as an in-door patient in December 1909. When he came to me his condition was most pitiful and he could scarcely move without any body's assistance. The sores and ulcers under his feet were angry looking; there were dead putrified flakes oozing out such nauseating smell that no body could come even within 50 yds. of him. I refrain from giving a history of his case as a description will be found in newspaper reports and in the visitors' book of the

Leper Home extracts from which are published elsewhere. This was the second case of the Salkia Leper Home. His was the worst case imaginable and it took a rather long time to cure. He was discharged cured in March 1910. Two half-tone photos of the patient before and after cure are printed in this book.

3, The third case or rather the first case of the Ashutosh Biswas Memorial Bed was admitted on the 30th September 1909 and was cured and discharged on the 15th January 1910. The case was the worst type of its kind and very interesting, but the cure was effected in an unexpectedly short time.

I again invited the public through the columns of newspapers to send to me two worst cases of leprosy for gratis treatment on the Ashutosh Biswas Memorial Bed. In response to this invitation Babu Iswar Ch. Deb, Forest Ranger, Jamunahmukhi, Assam, sent his syce Tulsi Ram who was suffering from ulcerated leprosy of malignant type. This patient brought with him a certificate from the Civil Hospital Assistant of Kamrup, Assam, to the effect that he was suffering from ulcerated leprosy. As the final selection of patients for Ashutosh Biswas Memorial Bed lay with Dr. Adyanath Bose of Bhowanipur I sent the patient to him for his approval. He countersigned the certificate of the Civil Hospital Assistant and expressed his opinion that it was a fit case for admission. The sores under his feet were skin deep, and were spread over large areas and being united with one another looked like one big sore. The thick skin underneath his feet was almost wholly destroyed and in some places putrefaction set in. The sense of touch on the parts covered by the sores was wholly destroyed, but some portions over the ankle were

too sensitive for touch. He had also thin large eruptions in many parts of his body more abundantly in his breast and his back just below the shoulders. They were most probably due to mercurial or some other metallic poison. His bowels were very irregular and he had habitual constipation. He was in the habit of taking two annas worth of opium every day. In some portions of his body the skin was rough.

Before I admitted this patient into my Leper Home I requested Babu Iswar Chandra Deb to get him examined by the Civil Surgeon of the District to ascertain whether his syce was suffering from leprosy or not. As the Civil Surgeon was unapproachable for want of money, he was examined by the Civil Hospital Assistant who certified that his was a case of ulcerated leprosy. I give below the correspondence on the subject :—

P. O. Jumnangchi, Assam, A. B. Ry.

30th September 1909.

TO PANDIT KRIPARAM.

Dear Sir,—In compliance with your letter received duly I am sending the man for treatment under you. Notwithstanding all his efforts he could not manage to procure a certificate from a Civil Surgeon for want of money. However I got one from a Govt. Hospital Assistant from which you will get some idea of his disease. He is leaving behind two boys with me for maintenance. He is absolutely helpless and can't afford to maintain himself. He has been down with the disease only a few months and I hope he will get round within a very short time under your able management. I am also giving his fare up to Salkia. Kindly treat this poor fellow and God is sure to bless you in your noble and disinterested undertaking. Regarding the girl I shall write to you later on.

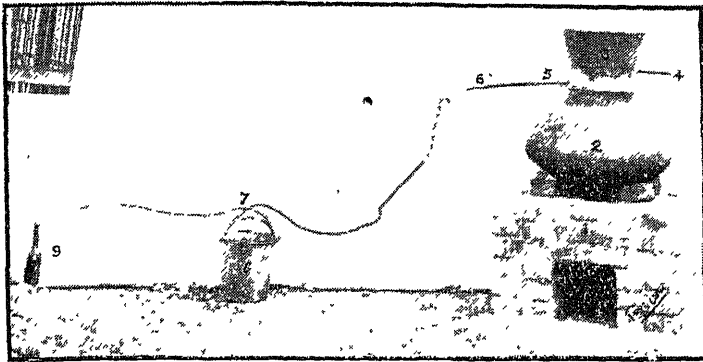
Yours truly,

(Sd.) ISWAR CHANDRA DEB,  
Forest Ranger,

Apparatus for Distillation or *Bhapka*.

(1) The fire-place or hearth; (2) Copper vessel; (3) Copper cover with two chambers, one (lower) for the passage of Arak (medicine) and the other (upper) for cooling purposes. The cover is connected by two tubes 4 and 5, the former being an outlet for the water used for cooling and the latter is the passage of the distillate.

## The process of Distillation.



Vessel No. 2 with medicine is to be fit up with cover No 3. The vapour will pass through 5 to 6 which is a long copper tube to which No. 7 (a lead tube) is joined which is dipped into bucket No 8 filled with cold water. The distillate then passes on to collecting bottle No 9.





(True copy)

This is to hereby certify that Tulsī Ram Kanu, Hindoo by caste, aged about 48 years and syce by occupation is suffering from ulcerated leprosy for the last three months. His both feet have been ulcerated, especially the left foot has been much more than the right one.

Dated Kanuap  
The 25th Sept, 1919.

(Sd.) UMAKANTO SARMA  
Civil Hospital Assistant.

This is an undisputed case and I advise  
Panditji to take him in at once.

(Sd.) ADYANATH BOSE,  
20-10-1909

These are the three cases of leprosy who were cured by me at the Salkia Leper Home. The first patient Mahbub Miya, the second Babu Kamikshya Ch. Mitra and the third Tulsī Ram were sent to Dr. Adyanath Bose before their discharge for examination. The good doctor was so very glad at their cure that he showed the patients to all the gentlemen who were present at the time in his consulting room and also sent for his friend Dr. Probodh Ch. Bose M. B. a renowned surgeon of Bhowanipur and related to him the cures effected by me. The last-named doctor was also very much pleased to see the patients when he examined their bodies comparing them with their photos taken before their admission into the hospital. As they were poormen I gave them cloths, coats and shoes and paid them railway fares and other travelling expenses at the time of their discharge.

### **The Visitors' Book of the Hospital.**

When I began treatment of the patients at the Salkia Leper Home I invited the general public and particularly men

of the medical profession through the medium of newspapers to visit the Home and watch the progress of my treatment; but unfortunately it met with a poor response, at least much below my expectation. I expected the public, particularly men of the medical profession, to take more interest in the treatment and cure of the disease hitherto regarded as incurable. Scientists—I mean European doctors and scientific men—do not believe in the efficacy of “native” treatment. It being according to them unscientific or more properly quack treatment and they therefore elect to remain at a safe distance from us, the “native” physicians. But facts are stronger than fictions. That I have stood the test of strict scrutiny and trial and have successfully treated many cases of leprosy in public view can never be denied at this distant date. Eminent physicians, both European and Indian, acknowledged my cure—though they carefully avoided to do it in writing—but still they do not fully believe in the efficacy of my treatment. Europeans owing to their habitual aloofness from what is Indian may be excused for holding such pessimistic views against Indian modes of treatment, but the bigotry of Indian scientific men is inexcusable. They are expected, by virtue of their living constantly among Indian surroundings, to know something of the efficacy of the Indian mode of treatment and they, therefore, should not show an amount of apathy towards the treatment by Indian method and thereby discourage it. Be that as it may, the response to my appeal to the public in this direction is not wholly discouraging. Several kind-hearted and patriotic gentlemen always ready to do good to others responded to my call. My heart-felt thanks are due to these public-spirited gentlemen for kindly taking the trouble to visit

my little Leper Home at Salkia. I cannot too sufficiently express my gratitude to Dr. Adya Nath Bose L. M. S. and Mohamahopadhaya Kaviraj Gana Nath Sen M.A., L. M. S., who in the midst of their extensive practice gathered sufficient time to visit my Leper Home at Salkia and favoured me with their valuable advice and suggestion regarding the improvement and status of the Home and the means of popularizing the treatment in general.

In the visitors' book of the Salkia Leper Home the following gentlemen endorsed their opinion and I make no apology in quoting them below as the readers would be able to form from their perusal an undisputed opinion that leprosy is not an incurable disease :—

### **Mohamahopadhaya Kaviraj Gananath Sen :—**

It gives me great pleasure to testify to the eminent work of Pandit Kriparam in connection with his Leper Home at Salkia which I visited to-day. I found two cases of leprosy being treated there, one which I had examined before admission and now found almost cured. To me, the Pandit appears really to be an expert in the cure of leprosy and the quite numerous photos that were shown me were convincing. What strikes me most, is the fact that the Pandit maintains, this small Leper Home all from his own private purse and treats the poor fellows with so much consideration. Some of the drugs that the Pandit uses were seen and examined by me and their general properties are according to the Hindoo Medical Science, just the same as are claimed for them. I hope, my well-to-do countrymen would come forward to help the Pandit in his noble work.

January 7, 1910.

(Sd.) GANANATH SEN

M. A., L. M. S.

## Babu Otool Krishna Ghose :—

I visited the Leper Treatment Room of Pandit Kriparam and saw the two patients of whom I saw one about six months ago suffering from leprosy. Their condition was fearful, the photos of these two patients will bear me out in what I stated. These two patients Kamikshanath Mitra and Tulsi Kanoo were brought to me to-day and I was simply astonished to find that they have under Panditji's treatment thoroughly got rid of the disease.

The treatment and diet &c. of these two patients have been met by Panditji out of his pocket. I do not know how to express my thanks to Panditji for his great work of skill and humanity.

(Sd.) OTOOL KRISHNA GHOSE

*Hony. Magistrate,*

*9th Jan. 1910.*

*Municipal Commissioner,*

*Howrah.*

## Dr. Shaikut Rai :—

I came to Calcutta on some private business but having heard about the treatment of Pandit Kriparam I made up my mind to see him and found that he maintains a small Leper Asylum at his expense, which is really a first class philanthropic deed for which every human should pay thanks to him. I think it a duty of every philanthropic man to help him to enable him to treat cases free of cost on a large scale. I was inclined to ask him to make some concession in the charges of his treatment for poor or middle class people, but I am told that he is already ready to help middle class people, but seeing the expenses of the Leper Asylum it is difficult to press him except on special cases.

(Sd.) SHAIKUT RAI, C. M. S.

*of Cawnpore.*

**Mr. T. P. Mitra :—**

In response to the kind invitation of Pandit Kriparam I have visited this day the Leper Home at Salkia which he has built at his own expense for the accommodation and treatment of poor lepers unable to earn their livelihood. The two in-door patients in this hospital are now on a fair way to recovery and will very shortly be discharged. I have seen the photos of the patients before their admission to the hospital and I am glad to see that the sores and eruptions have all disappeared. They can now walk with ease. Panditji pays the whole cost of maintenance of this hospital including fooding, clothing, &c., of the patients from his own pocket. From the cures effected by Pandit Kriparam I am encouraged to express the hope that a large hospital for lepers should be built by our public-spirited, noble men, and Pandit Kriparam should be placed in charge of it.

(Sd.) T. P. MITRA,  
Manager, "Bengalee."

26th December, 1909.

**Babu Bijoy Lal Dutt :—**

I visited Pandit Kriparam's Leper Home at Salkia in company with my friend Prof. Ramamurti Naidu on the 23rd March 1909. This hospital is built and is also maintained by Pandit Kriparam at his own expense, and in it at present are accommodated two patients one of whom is suffering from ulcerated leprosy of the worst type and the other named Mahbub Mistry, who is now to be discharged very shortly, has been suffering from anaesthetic leprosy. I have seen photos of both the patients before their admission to the hospital and I am astonished to find that the cases of leprosy like these can be cured in so short a time. Panditji has devoted the best portion of his life in the cause of suffering humanity and deserves well of his countrymen.

BHOWANIPORE :  
The 12th. January 1910. }

(Sd.) BIJOY LAL DUTT  
Zemindar, Hony. Magistrate,  
Late Deputy Superintendent  
Zoological Gardens, Alipore.

## Babu Bhairab Chandra Dutt :—

It is needless for me to say anything regarding Pandit Kriparam's skill in the treatment of cases of leprosy and leucoderma. My acquaintance with him began with a complete cure, he effected in a patient suffering from the latter disease ; since then our relations became intimate.

I have seen several cases in which the Pandit effected complete cure. When the patient Kamikshya Nath Mitra first came to the Pandit, I had the opportunity of seeing his condition. I may say his condition was pitiable in the extreme. He was more dead than alive ; and he could move, I should say, crawl with difficulty. The Pandit took him in hand, built the Leper Home with Kamikshaya as the first patient, and took in another patient with him. The latter has long been discharged cured. I have now seen Kamikshya who, although he is weak in constitution, yet is a completely changed being, so far as the disease is concerned. He is about to be discharged and goes perfectly satisfied and with blessing on his lips for the Pandit.

(Sd.) BHAIRAB CH. DUTT

*Municipal Pleader, Howrah.*

## Babu Shyama Churn Kumar :—

Pandit Kriparam is known to me for the last six years. His ability in curing cases of leprosy is miraculous. He has successfully removed our impression that leprosy is an incurable disease. He has not only made a comfortable Leper Home at a considerable expense, but receives, accommodates and cures patients free of all charges and lately he has displayed wonderful skill in curing three lepers viz :—Kamikshya Nath Mitra, Mahbub Mistry and Tulsi Kanoo. These three persons had leprosy of the worst type, so much so that none would venture to approach them even ; but Pandit Kriparam was seen by me many a time to nurse them like a father.

We not only admire his ability in curing leper cases of all descriptions, but we are also surprised to mark his boundless mercy and charitable disposition towards the helpless lepers.

(Sd.) SHYAMA CH. KUMAR, B. L.  
Pleader, Howrah.

### Dr. Satyanarain Mullik :—

I have known Pandit Kriparam for the last six years. His ability and skill for curing leprosy and leucoderma cases are simply marvellous. I have seen him attending, nursing, dressing the wounds of lepers with his own hands. He takes particular care for the comfort of leper patients. He has treated several worst type of leper cases successfully at his own Leper Home which he has built at his own expense. Of the three patients that he has lately cured at his Leper Home, one Kamikshya Nath Mitra has already been cured and the other two, Tulsī Kanoo and Mahbub Mistry, will shortly be discharged.

(Sd.) SATYA NARAIN MULLIK  
Late House Surgeon,  
Chandney Hospital,  
Asstt. Health Officer  
and Food Inspector,  
Howrah Municipality.

SALKIA:

*The 14th January 1910.*

### Babu Shishir Kumar Ghose:—

I have known Kriparam Pandit, leprosy curer, from the time he came to Calcutta. I have seen many of his wonderful cures. I know the value of his treatment by his wonderful cures. He treats poor men free. A man like him, a genuine leprosy-curer, would be an object of universal respect in any other country but India.

Pity neither the Government nor the public have founded a leper hospital and put it in his charge.

(Sd.) SHISHIR K. GHOSE.



## Dr. Adyanath Bose, L. M. S. :—

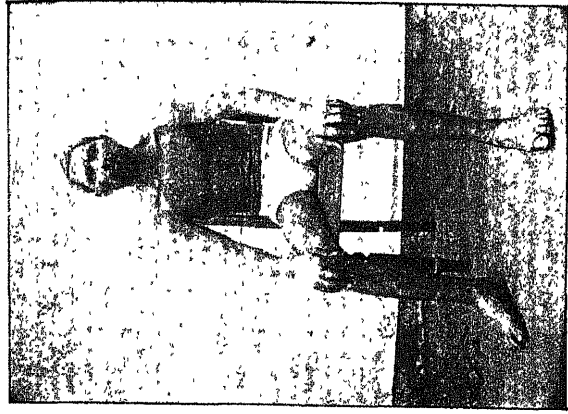
I have visited this day Pandit Kriparam's Leper Home at Salkia at his kind invitation. There are at present two patients suffering from ulcerated leprosy undergoing his treatment. One of them named Babu Kamakshya Nath Mitra of Krishnagore, District Nadia, caught the disease from his mother and was admitted in December 1908. He had, I am told, two ugly sores which ultimately turned into sinuses and anaesthetic patches all over his body when he was admitted. I was shown his photo taken at the time of his admission and he was at that time in the advanced stage of the disease. Now he had been completely cured, regained sensation over anaesthetic parts, and all eruptions disappeared. He will be discharged in a few days' time. The other patient Tulsi Ram Kanu, Hindoo by caste, formerly a Syce of Babu Iswai Chandra Deb, Forest Ranger of Jamunamukhi, Assam, was admitted on the 30th September 1909. He was recommended by me and was kindly taken in by Pandit Kriparam. This patient has also ulcers in the toes, soles of his both feet and eruptions on his body. Pandit Kriparam has cured him in three months' time and I now find him fit for discharge.

The hospital with its little compound, iron bedsteads, beddings and other equipments is very neat and clean. I don't think indoo patients in public hospitals enjoy greater comforts in respect of diet, nursing and other matters than the comforts enjoyed by patients here. The kind-hearted Pandit has built the hospital entirely at his own cost and he treats lepers there with gratis medicines, fooding and clothing and all other expenses. I am astonished to find he has done all these single-handed without any body's help. Our great men should strengthen his hands by pecuniary assistance and the Pandit ought to be placed in charge of a big leper asylum.

BIHOWANIPUR,  
25th January 1910.

(Sd.) Adya Nath Bose, L. M. S.

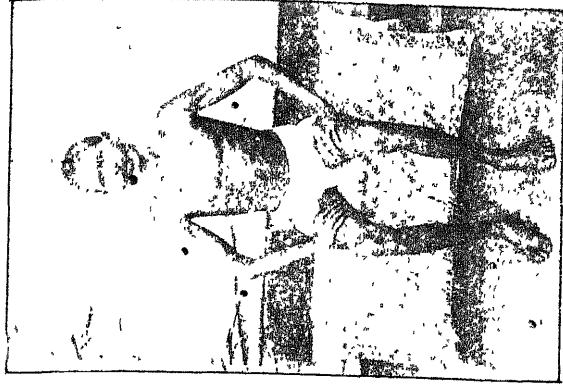
Plate 16.  
(Front view.)



BEFORE

AND

AFTER



This case was treated at the Salkea Leper Home and was inspected by Col. Knut, the Civil Surgeon, Howrah, Mr. W. S. Hopkyns, Dt. Magistrate, and many other gentlemen in 1915.



## **Prof. Ramamurti Naidu, the Bheem Sen of Kali Yuga :—**

It has given me great pleasure to see that the leper patients who are now undergoing Pandit Kriparam's treatment and for whom the Pandit has made comfortable accommodations at his own cost. I am told that out of the two patients who are accommodated there one is being treated through the benevolence of a pious Hindu lady and the other patient Panditji paying all expenses for his treatment, fooding and clothing from his own pocket. \* The patients are of the worst types and the progress made by his treatment does great credit to Pandit Kriparam's skill in baffling this fearful and obstinate disease. Pandit Kriparam's is a philanthropic mission, and I only trust God will help him in furtherence of his noble object. I have full sympathy with the Pandit's humanitarian object and I will take the earliest opportunity of giving my humble support by keeping open a performance in aid of the much neglected suffering humanity whom the great Pandit has taken under his care. May God give him long life and help him in his noble object.

(Sd.) RAMA MURTI NAIDU.

CALCUTTA,  
23-3-09.

## **Leper Home Closed Now.**

I deeply regret to say that the Salkia Leper Home now no longer exists. It had to be closed for want of public patronage.



## APPENDIX.

### A FEW CASES OF CURE.

I print below some testimonials which I have received unsolicited from some of my grateful patients who were cured by me. These are convincing testimonies which will prove the truth of my assertion that Leprosy is not an incurable disease :—

#### The Sonepur Case.

Babu Birbahadur Sing Deb of Sonepur wrote under date 29th July 1903 :—

I am under the treatment of Pandit Kriparam, Leprosy-curer, since two months. Now I am improving very much and hope that I will be cured within a short time. I have been attacked by this disease since 4 years and was declared hopeless \* \* \*

#### The Nandigram Case.

Babu Nihar Ranjan Banerjee M. B. writes about the above case :—

In August last, one Nagendra Chandra Chakravarti of Nandigram, in the district of Midnapore, came to me abegging, with two ulcerous sores in his legs which had troubled him for the last two years and had been pronounced as leprosy of an incurable character by the Assistant Surgeon in charge of the local charitable hospital. I advised him to go to Pandit at Lilooah for treatment and he went to him accordingly.

The Pandit received him very kindly and not only treated him gratis but also provided him with board and lodging during treatment.

The treatment, as the man afterwards told me, consisted of a scrapping of the wound and injection of certain medicines into the affected parts as well as the internal administration of certain drugs. The affection was cured in an incredibly short time, viz., 10 days and at the end of that period the man saw me again on his way back and I was simply astonished to find his sores thoroughly healed in so short a time.

The Pandit must, therefore, be credited with the knowledge of certain mysteries of healing leprosy unknown to the established systems of medicine. It is meet, therefore, that the State and the Indian public should utilize his services in some leper Asylum (may we not suggest the Raykumari Leper Asylum at Baidyanath and the "Atura Ashrama" in Calcutta?) and prevent the extinction of the remedy on his death by purchasing the secret from him.

### **The Mymensingh Case.**

Babu K. N. Mazumdar of Mymensingh thus testifies to the cure in his own case :—

In order to express my fervent gratitude to Pandit Kriparam, the Leprosy-curer and enable those suffering like myself who avail themselves of his services, I write the following few lines. The signs of that horrible disease, leprosy, developed in me and made my existence intolerable. In October last, I got an accidental hurt in a toe on my left foot and the ulcer quickly took a most dangerous turn. All sorts of treatment were tried but to no purpose. Just about this time I providentially came to know about the Pandit and at once placed myself under his treatment. I have been using his medicines only about a month and a half, but within this short time the ulcer in my toe has completely been healed up and the patches in my body can be felt by touch. Some of them are not now discernible to the eye except on very close gaze. The blood in my system has undergone a change for the better and I look healthy and vigorous. Indeed, I feel as a new life has been infused in me. The Pandit assures me that I will be

radically cured of this fell disease in four or five months more. May God bless the Pandit for the services he has done to me and many others who, I am told, came to him in a far worse condition than I did.

### A Benares Case.

Babu Hari Krishna Misra himself once a sufferer and now earning his own livelihood after being completely cured writes :—

I met the Pandit by chance at Benares. My condition was miserable—nay, so bad that I had to live apart from my fellows. My limbs had become stiff; I could hardly move; while a brother had kindly used to feed me. The Pandit took pity on me and while others shunned me as sin itself, the Pandit nourished and tended me as if I were his child. He remained with me for hours every day. No mother could have done all that he did for me. By degrees he cured me completely! I paid him only the bare cost of his medicines—that's all. I have now been restored to my original health, and there is nothing to remind me of my fell disease or to interfere with my duties as a man, a house-holder, and a member of society. I am earning my livelihood as a cloth dealer at 23 Pageaputty, Bazar Bazar. I am a living example of the skill of Pandit Kriparam.

This gentleman also wrote a letter to the *A. B. Patrika* which was published in its issue of the 21st May 1902.

### Muzaffarpur Cases.

Babu Ajodhya Prasada, General Store-Keeper and Zemin-dar, Muzaffarpur, writes about the “marvellous” cure of his coachman :—

I asked Pandit to take under his treatment my coachman Ramadhin who was terribly affected with leprosy, a disease that I believed at the time to be quite incurable. He had been suffering from

the disease for the last ten years. His hands and feet were void of sensation and full of swellings which in several places burst into ulcers discharging pus from their mouths. He could hardly clinch his fist or walk with ease. The Pandit treated him at his own expense. In a week the public were surprised at finding the patient on a fair way to recovery. I am delighted to find that the patient is now perfectly recovered. I have watched with great satisfaction the gradual disappearance of sores and restoration of strength and original colour to his body.

The same gentleman writes thus of another case :—

Another marvellous recovery has been effected by the Pandit under my personal observation in the case of one Ram Autar Sing of Lalgunj. The sufferer was in a woeful plight. His breast was covered with innumerable sores of such a nature that the disappearance of old ones was constantly followed by the appearance of new ones growing afresh. The poor fellow gave up all hope of life. The Pandit cured him at his own expense.

Babu Chhatra Dhari Lal, B. A., Second Master, Society's H. E. School, Muzaffarpur writes :—

Pandit Kripa Ram has succeeded in effecting a wonderful cure in my family. The patient was suffering from several complicated diseases for years. The physicians failed to cure the patient, and at last the very life of the patient was despaired of. Failing eyesight, partial deafness, brought on by long continued weakness, inability to rise from bed, and several other symptoms of incurableness which, I think, resulted from the improper treatment of the physicians, all these had been troubling the patient for years. The radical cure of the patient within the short space of forty days does credit to the Pandit and bears testimony to the fact that he can cure, by Fakiri medicines, diseases other than those for the effective treatment of which he is famous in several parts of India.



## An Assam Case.

Babu Kushal Ram Dutta, Asstt. Actt. P. W. D., Naga Hills, Dt. Kohima, wrote to the "A. B. Patrika" as follows in its issue of the 14th July, 1905 :—

I had been suffering from skin disease since last 12 years. In the beginning of 1893, I have all of a sudden marks of different sizes in the crown of my head. At first I did not take any notice of them. After a few months the marks became prominent and increased both in size and diameter and also appeared in other places of my body. I then placed myself under the treatment of allopaths. From 1893 to 1895 I used their medicines but without any benefit or relief. In my despair I went to a Kaviraj and placed myself under his treatment for nearly two years but to no effect. By this time the marks covered my whole body. I again changed treatment and tried allopathic medicine. Several months thus passed but without effect. At last the Doctor advised me to use simple codliver oil. This I used for 15 months, but with little or no good. At this time I happened to see some correspondence in your valuable paper about the wonderful treatment of the venerable and respected Pandit Kuiparam of 6, Dharamtala Road, Salkia, and his cure of skin diseases. I came down from Assam Naga Hills, Dist. Kohima, and placed myself under his treatment from the 24th December 1904 and now I am glad to say that I am nearly cured. My reason in putting this fact before the public is simply that I will be too happy to answer any enquiry or to show myself to any body who likes to see me at his house.

## A Gya Case

A correspondent wrote to the "Indian Mirror" from Muzaffarpore as follows :—

Bibi Masihan alias Chhoti Bibi daughter of Maulvi (Nawab) Fazal Husain Khan, a respectable and distinguished Zeminder of Gya

who was suffering from a disease called *sunbahirī* since 12 years lately came here for treatment by Pandit Kripa Ramji. She had insensibility in her whole right leg, and red spots and fatal sores on her thighs. She was treated by many Doctors, Kabirajes and Hakims, but did not derive any relief from their treatment. After two or three days of her arrival here, I was told by her Diwan named Makund Sahai (from whom all the particulars given here regarding her have been gathered by me) that she was then in such a critical condition that there was absolutely no hope of her life. I am glad to state that the Pandit perfectly cured her after 41 days' treatment.

### A Case of Eczema.

*9th April, 1906, 1 Short Street, CALCUTTA.*

To Pandit Kriparam.

This is to certify that I have tried all medicines I could obtain in Calcutta to cure my Eczema. I first contracted this disease in March 1902. The first doctor I consulted was Dr. Briton in the month of April 1902. I tried his ointment for two months and I found it did me no good. I went to Messrs Partridge and Co. in Chowringhee and I also tried their ointment and that did me no good. In the month of May 1903 I went and laid up at the Presidency General Hospital for a month and a day. The disease seemed to have left me in the month of June 1903. I then obtained a situation in the Licensed Measurers Department, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and I was passed by Dr. Panioty for the situation, and at that time there was no sign of this disease. In May 1904 this disease appeared again and I tried several ointments both patent and from Doctors. In November 1904 I had to lay up at home as my legs were in a very bad state. In September 1905, I again went and laid up at the General Hospital and again they did me no good. I came out of Hospital and laid up at home. I resumed work.

On November 16th 1905 and on the 2nd December 1905, I was obliged to lay up at home again, and Doctor Panioty, my office doctor informed me that I would never get cured of this troublesome disease. I resigned my situation in January 1906, as I could not walk for the pain and itching sensation. I could neither sleep at night. I went as an out-door patient to the Medical College and the medicines I took had no effect on me. I then resolved to try some native. I heard about Pandit Kripparam and I wrote to him, and explained the nature of the disease. He wrote and asked me to come down and see him at his place. I and a friend of mine went down to his house and saw him and the Pandit assures me that he will cure me. I contracted this disease by swimming in a tank at Entally and I alone did not get Eczema, but several of my friends also ; and I firmly believe that this is the cause of this troublesome disease. A Mr. James Pemberton and I got this disease at the same time, and before Mr. Pemberton left India for Scotland he was suffering with Eczema on both his legs. There are several other friends of mine who are suffering from Eczema to-day. I am now going to try Pandit Kripparam's treatment and I believe he will be the man to cure me.

Yours faithfully,

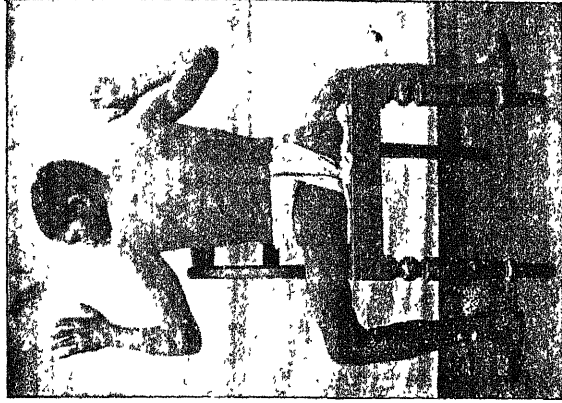
(Sd.) RICHMOND TISSENDIE.

I received the following letter from Mr. R. Tissendie giving an account of his further progress :—

1 Short Street, 23rd April, 1906.

Dear sir,— I received your letter this evening and I am extremely sorry I could not call on you last week as I was very busy at home, but I intend to call over and see you either Friday or Saturday. My Eczema is looking much better and I hope with God's help it will be quite well in another ten days, my right leg is still a little troublesome. I think the first ointment you gave me will not last a month but the other medicines will last a month.

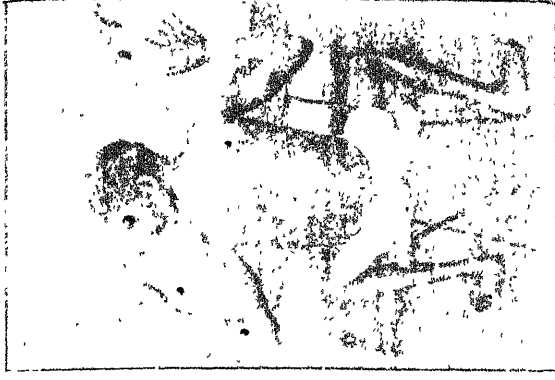
Plate 17.  
(Back view.)



BEFORE

AND

AFTER



The above is the back view of the case shown in plate No. 16.



I was asked by a gentleman if you could cure Diabetes. If so, please write and let me know as soon as possible. The party who is suffering from the complaint is a well-to-do native gentleman, and he has tried all the European Doctors, but they can't do him any good, so if you can cure him, please write and let me know. Trusting you are quite well and getting on with your other patients.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) R. TISSENDE.

The following is from the same gentleman informing of his perfect cure :—

CALCUTTA, 4th May, 1906.

Dear Sir, —I will not be able to call on you this Sunday, but I will try and see you some time during the week. My feet are almost well and I think in the course of three or four days I will be quite well. I want to know if I will have to continue your diet when I am cured. If you think I will have to continue your diet please let me know as I don't mind taking your diet.

Yours Faithfully

(Sd.) RICHMOND TISSENDE.

### **Treatment of Ulcerated Sores.**

Babu Benoy Kumar Nandi of Navadiwip, wrote the following letter to the "A. B. Patrika" after his mother has been cured of ulcerated sores :—

Sir, —Kindly publish the following for the benefit of the suffering humanity.

My mother aged about 50, had been suffering from a malignant type of ulcerated sores since January last. She had also tubes in her person. I tried all systems of treatment from Kavirajee to Allopathy but to no purpose, the sores going on increasing in malignancy, extension and depth. Luckily I heard the name of Pandit Kripiparam, and I placed my dear mother under his treatment when I had lost all

hopes of her life. His medicines acted like a charm, his treatment is simply wonderful. I can speak with certainty for I was attending on my mother. She has now been discharged cured. May Lord bless the Pandit.

17-11-09.

### Cure of Leprosy.

Here is a remarkable cure of leprosy. Babu Krishnalal Das, Muktear of Pabna, after trying unsuccessfully all systems of treatment came to me and was completely cured by me. He made the following letter public out of gratitude to me:—  
To the Editor, "A. B. Patrika,"

Sir,—The letter of Babu Benoy Kumar Nandi, whose mother was cured by the Leprosy-curer Pandit Kriparam of the malignant sores from which she was suffering, reminds me that I have also a debt of gratitude to the celebrated physician. I was suffering from leprosy for the last fifteen years and tried every sort of medicines without success. I then sought the help of the said Pandit Kriparam and the result was that I have become a natural man again. I hope you will kindly publish my letter for the benefit of those who are suffering from what is called the greatest of diseases (Maha Byadhee) and hitherto considered incurable. That I was suffering from leprosy and that I have recovered will appear from the following certificates.

(Sd.) KRISHNA LAL DAS

"The bearer of this (Krishna Lal Das, Muktear) is known to me for a long time. He had been suffering from Leprosy for some years which latterly assumed a well-developed form. To-day I see him after about three months time. He appears to me almost completely cured "

(Sd) JAGAT CH. ROY L. M. S.

"I saw the patient before treatment. I cannot but notice the striking change in his appearance, he looks almost healthy."

(Sd) SARASI LAL SARKAR, M.A., L.M.S.  
Asstt. Surgeon.

## Babu Shishir Kumar Ghose, Editor, "A. B. Patrika."

Here is a notable certificate that I have received:—

My daughter had an ugly sore in her left arm. Best medical aid was promptly secured, but to no purpose. It went on increasing daily. At last I sent for Pandit Kriparam who applied an ointment and it acted like a miracle. The first application brought on intense relief and the sore was thoroughly cured in a few days.

(Sd) SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSE.

*February 1907.*

### A Certificate from a District Magistrate.

I have again seen the patient whom I saw in April last. Though I am not competent to express an opinion in such matters, yet judging from appearances, the leper certainly seems to be much better than he was in April.

Howrah

W. S. Hopkyns.

29th November, 1915.

### A Case of Leucoderma.

The following letter was sent by the family physicians of His Highness the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad to the editor of the *Bengalee* noticing a case of remarkable cure of Leucoderma:—

To the Editor, "Bengalee"

Sir,—We trust you will, in the cause of suffering humanity, publish in the columns of your widely read paper, the enclosed certificate, to the effect that Pandit Kriparam, the renowned and infallible Leprosy-curer, has thoroughly cured a case of leucoderma of long-standing, under the personal observation of ourselves. Your assistance, in publishing this, would widely circulate the information, that there is a cure for Leucoderma and such information would bring hope and gladness in the heart of every sufferer—now despondent



and despairing—owing to an affliction, which is considered to be “incurable ;” but which the Pandit has proved to be not so, not only in this instance, but in several instances, in all of which he has proved successful in effecting perfect cures.  
Feeling assured that you will assist in this humane cause.

(Sd) Satish Chandra-Banerji,

(Sd) Jatish Chandra Banerji,

*Family Physicians to His Highness the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad.*

*Murshidabad, Jan. 25-07.*

### A Howrah Case.

Babu Bhairab Chandra Dutta, B. L., Municipal Pleader, Howrah, wrote on the 10th October, 1904, as follows :—

I had an opportunity of observing Pandit Kriparam's mode of treatment.

A girl, belonging to a respectable family very well-known to me, was without any assignable cause suddenly overtaken with Leucoderma on several parts of her body about a year ago, and the disease began to grow rapidly, causing grave alarm to her relations. As soon as the symptoms became distinct, the girl was placed under the treatment of an eminent Kaviraj, but no progress was perceived. The girl was then placed under the treatment of Pandit Kriparam. Within two months the patient is in fair way to recovery and the Pandit expect to effect a complete cure in about another month's time. All the patches, and their number was not very small, with the exception of only two, have disappeared completely. Of the two, one is covered all over with bits of the colour of the girl's natural skin and the other had its colour changed so that it cannot be readily discernible.”

The girl was completely cured a few months after the above letter was written. Since then several years have elapsed, and the girl is not known to have got a relapse.

## A Case from Bhowanipur.

The following letter was addressed to me by the late Babu Ashutosh Biswas, M. A., B. L., Public Prosecutor, 24 Pergunnahs.

58, PADDAPUKUR ROAD,  
*Bhowanipur, 12-1-08.*

Dear Sir,—You will permit me to acknowledge with thanks that your treatment of *Dhabala* or whites, as it is called, on the patient whom I placed in your hands, has been attended with satisfactory results. Within the first three months signs of improvement were distinctly perceptible, and the progress since, has been satisfactory. Almost all the patches have now wholly disappeared, and the one that still remains, is fairly on the way to recovery.



## PRESS OPINIONS.

*The cures effected by me were discussed in the columns of all the leading newspapers of India from which only a few extracts are made below.*

(The "Englishman," Aug. 2, 1904,)

"A successful Leper curer :— Dr. R. G. Kar, in charge of the Albert Victor-Hospital, Belgachia, writes to us in regard to Pandit Kripa-ram, a leprosy curer, who has from all accounts been meeting with considerable success in the cure of lepers. Dr. Kar informs us that the Pandit came to him for help to prove his skill and seeing from certificates and photographs that the Pandit was deserving of encouragement, Dr. Kar set aside a room in the hospital for his use, Dr. Kar and his colleagues watching his mode of treatment. A very bad case of leprosy was then put into the Pandit's hands and after about four months the erst-while leper was discharged cured. About six months after the man was brought to Dr. R. G. Kar, who saw that he had no relapse. Dr. Kar has agreed to receive one or two more patients, to be treated by the Pandit and hopes when these patients are admitted, those interested in the matter will go and watch the progress of the cures".

(The "Bengalee ", 7-5-05)

We believe that by this time even medical men have been convinced of the efficacy of Pandit Kripa-ram's treatment of cases of leprosy. He has effected some wonderful cures which have extorted the admiration of eminent Allopaths and the leper Asylum which he has founded at Lilua is perhaps an unique institution of its kind, certainly in this country—perhaps in the world. Father Damien sacrificed his life in the service of the colony of lepers, which he had

established but he could not cure cases of leprosy. Pandit Kriparam may not possess as heroic a soul as did that saintly Christian priest, but he is in one sense even a greater benefactor of mankind in that he has discovered a cure for what has so long been regarded as an incurable disease. We think our countrymen ought to support and encourage him. He is a man of whom any nation may well be proud.

### (The "Behar Herald" Sept. 9, 1905.)

*Leprosy and its treatment*—By Pandit Kriparam. This is a very useful book dealing with Leprosy, its treatment and its cure. Pandit Kriparam has devoted his whole life for the investigation of truth about the origin and treatment of Leprosy. We understand that he has effected radical cure of malignant types of leprosy the history of some of which is given in the pamphlet and which other medical experts pronounced incurable. Pandit Kriparam has an asylum at Salkia where a number of patients are undergoing his treatment.

### (The "Bengalee," 13-4-06.)

The following account of Pandit Kriparam's latest cure has been sent to us for publication :—

Dr. Dijendra Nath Ghosh, son of the late Babu Jadabendra Ghosh of Roygram in the District of Jessore, age 30 years, occupation Medical Practitioner writes :—

In the year 1898 I joined the Towkak Tea Estate (Sibsagar) in Assam where Dr. G. C. Windester, M. B. C. M. (at present investigating the plague in the Punjab) diagnosed my disease as psoriasis and treated me for about three years, but no benefit was derived.

In the meantime when I was about 24 years I was under the treatment of a Kaviraj who showed some good result, but the symptoms did not entirely disappear and the eruptions made their appearance all over the body when still under the treatment of the Kaviraj.

In November, 1905, the disease took a virulent course and made me despair of my life. The itching patches became thick about 1-8th of an inch, 4 to 7 inches wide and 10 to 12 inches long; they became painful, cracked and bled.

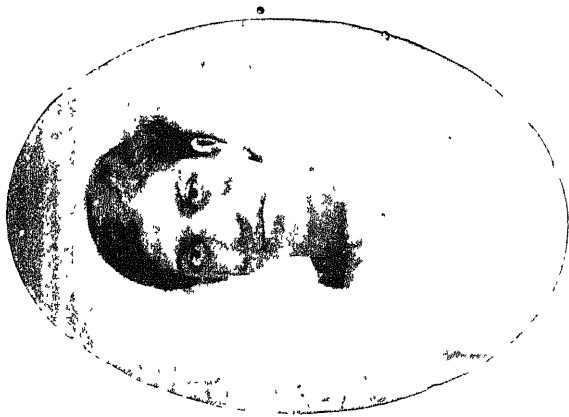
Pandit Kriparam found me in a very deplorable state of health. But in his hands within three weeks most of the complaints were gone. The bleeding patches subsided, the liver pain lessened, the appetite increased and cheerfulness returned to me.\* Within seven weeks no trace of the eruptions could be found, only a black scar on the diseased parts remaining, which Pandit Kriparam says, will be gone within three months. At the age of 2 the disease overtook me and I am rid of this horrible disease after a suffering of twenty eight years.

### **(“Praja Bandhu,” Ahmedabad, 24-9-1905).**

The Pandit has treated successfully some leprosy cases at a Government Hospital in Calcutta which were watched by European medical men in charge of the institution. The Pandit is willing to treat very poor people absolutely free, and charge reasonable fee in other cases.

### **(“The A. B. Patrika,” 30-8-09.)**

We have seen with our own eyes some of the wonderful cures effected by the Pandit. The case of the man at Benares we distinctly remember. His fingers and toes had sloughed off, maggots had formed colonies in his festering sores, and he was in a moribund condition. The Pandit took him in hand. The man was thoroughly cured though of course the Pandit could not replace the lost fingers and toes. He married subsequently and got three children. When we asked him whether it was the Pandit who had cured him he fell at the feet of the latter and declared that ‘next to God I owe my cure to him.’ The Pandit is not only in possession of a cure for leprosy but he has valuable remedies for his

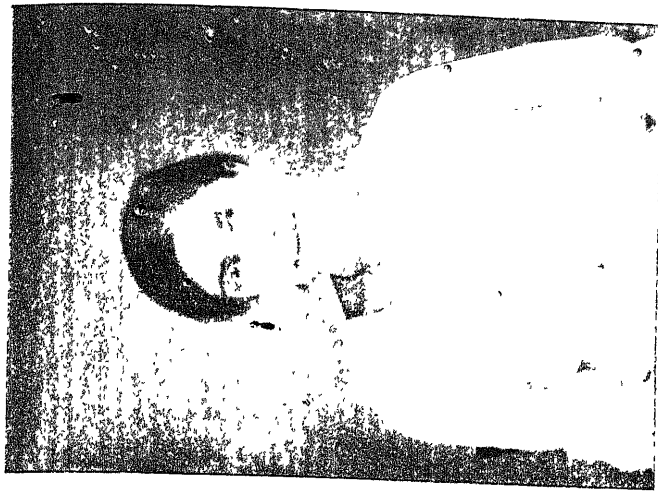


BEFORE

AND

AFTER

The case of a non-Hindu girl showing improvement after 6 months' treatment.





cure of diverse kinds of sores. While on this subject we may mention that it has been suggested to us that a leper hospital would be a fitting memorial to the late Maharaja Surja Kanta Acharja Chowdhury.

We commend it to the promoters of the memorial movement. Just now eczema in various forms is prevailing in an epidemic form in the town. We have seen him curing eczema of the worst type in the course of 24 hours.

### (The "Bengalee," 30-6-1909.)

In another column will be found the history of two miraculous cures of leprosy effected by Pandit Kriparam in 6 months' time at the Albert Victor Hospital which extorted the admiration of eminent physicians. These two, out of hundreds of cases cured by Pandit Kriparam, have been selected as this was his first public trial in Calcutta in which many prominent physicians of Calcutta including Drs. R. G. Kar, Lukis, Murray and Drury, took a keen interest. Some of the physicians watched Pandit Kriparam's treatment from beginning to end. When the first patient was taken by Dr. R. G. Kar to the Medical College before his discharge Dr. Lukis and some other authorities of the college were so much satisfied with the result that they called their students together and examined the patient in their presence as it was a very interesting case. Dr. Lukis promised to send another case for his treatment.

The second Belgatchia case was also discharged cured after 6 months. From the official description of the first case taken from the Hospital Diary it will be seen that the patient was suffering from the advanced stage of the disease with ulcerated sores full of maggots. Leprosy is commonly known as an incurable disease; but all honour to Pandit Kriparam who has found out cures for this fell disease and had actually cured many cases of leprosy and leucoderma. He says the disease is no doubt very obstinate, but not



altogether incurable. With the medicines he prescribes a ~~careful~~ regulation for diet and if patients faithfully carry out his instructions, they will be cured. Pandit Kriparam spent 25 years of his life in the treatment of Leprosy. He lived with the Lepers, got contagion and cured himself by his own treatment. Father Damien, the noble philanthropist, lived in the colony of Lepers feeding and nursing them, contracted the disease and died of it.

Pandit Kriparam may not possess that heroic soul which distinguished that Christian Missionary, but in one sense he can be said a greater benefactor of mankind as he has found out cures for this fell disease which has hitherto been regarded as incurable. He has established a little "Leper Home" at his own cost where he treats poor patients not only with medicines gratis but feeds and clothes them at his own cost. In December last two patients were admitted into the Home, one suffering from tubercular and the other from ulcerated leprosy. The former was discharged cured a month ago. He had tubes all over his body, each inch apart and about half an inch in thickness and a quarter of an inch in diameter. The patient had also anaesthesia in several parts of his body. The latter Babu Kamakshya Nath Mitra is still undergoing his treatment in the Home and will be very soon discharged. It is a case of ulcerated leprosy of the worst type combined with anaesthetic patches and paralysed joints. He had blurred tongue and severe costiveness. There were two angry looking sores in the toe of his right and left foot, about an inch deep and three inches in diameter, sheltering a goodly number of maggots in them, oozing out such a strong nauseating smell that no one could go near him. The left foot was curved in the middle like a bow and was about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches shorter than the other. The condition of the patient when he was admitted was so bad that he could not move an inch without the help of a servant and he was too weak to speak loudly. All his sores have now almost disappeared, he has got sensation in anaesthetic parts, paralysed joints have resumed their normal state and on the whole the patient is on the fair

way to recovery and he will be discharged very soon. The treatment of these two patients was watched by Prof. Rama Murti Naidu, Babus Shishir Kumar Ghose, late Editor of the A. B. Patrika, Bejoy Lal Dutt, late Deputy Superintendent of the Alipore Zoological Garden, Atul Chandra Ghosh, Hony. Magistrate, Bhairab Chandra Dutt, pleader, Shama Charan Koner, pleader, and Kaviraj Gana Nath Sen, M. A., L. M. S. and they were highly pleased with the result of the treatment. We congratulate Pandit Kripparam on his wonderful success in baffling this fell disease. He deserves the good will of our countrymen and the gratitude of the suffering humanity.

### (The "Rast Goftar," 28-2-09.)

The foregoing comments anent Ayurved and Unani medical system, and the discovery of a cure for Leprosy by Professor Deycke, who has contributed a valuable paper to the Bombay Medical Congress, remind us of a brochure, lately received from Pandit Kripparam of Howrah, describing some striking cases of leprosy, successfully cured by him in a very advanced stage of the disease. Some of the typical cases enumerated within the pages of this booklet are certified by medical men of repute who watched the treatment in its different stages, subjecting the patients to stringent examination when proclaimed cured. We should not have cared to give gratuitous advertisement to a cure which the author declines to reveal, had it not been for some very startling revelations made in his book, wherein he quotes chapter and verse from the reports of medical men who have had an opportunity to study the progress of patients, dispelling thereby doubts as to the *bona-fides* of the cases treated. We commend this book to the notice of the medical profession of this city and give it publicity in the interest of suffering humanity, with the hope that the Medical Union of Bombay and the Government of Sir George Clarke, in whom we have a Governor truly sympathetic and noble hearted, may see their way to invite the Pandit to give a proof of his cure by treating patients at the Matunga

Leper Asylum under the inspection of a Committee of medical men. It would interest the reader to learn that one such request was made by the Pandit of his own initiative to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who struck with the evidence produced, referred his letter to Colonel T. H. Hendley, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in Bengal, but the arrangement fell through as the latter officer called upon the Pandit to furnish him with full details of the nature of the cure and its exact composition before he would consent to give a trial officially to the treatment, which was previously tested by private medical men of the Province. We can understand the reluctance of the Pandit to part with the secret of his remedy ; but if on trial by medical experts convincing proofs of its efficacy are forthcoming, arrangements may be made to compensate him liberally for revealing its treatment. As space forbids quotations of the numerous cases which are enumerated in the book, we would instance a few typical cases which created immense sensation in the medical world at the time of their treatment.

\* \* \* \*

There are numerous other cases which space forbids us from quoting.

We cannot too earnestly commend this book to the sympathetic consideration of the medical fraternity of this city, and appeal in the name of humanity to give the treatment a fair trial in the interest of thousands of unfortunate patients who have the ill luck to be smitten with this fell and terrible disease.

### (The "A. B. Patrika," 24-4-09.)

Our readers may know that Pandit Kriparam, the leprosy curer, is making gigantic efforts to prove that he has a cure for the disease considered in the world to be incurable. So, when the money of the lady, who had left a sum for the benefit of miserable creatures, was proposed to be devoted to the purpose of benefiting a leper, the Pandit took the opportunity of inviting medical and laymen to

come and see the progress and nature of his treatment. It is also known, he took another case not only to treat it free, but to provide boarding and lodging himself. These two cases were of the worst description and we ourselves saw them before the treatment was begun. The treatment of the patients was watched with interest by several gentlemen, specially Babu Shishir Kumar Ghose, Professor Rama Murti, Babus Bhairab Chandra Dutt and Shymacharan Koner, pleaders, Howrah, Babu Atul Krishna Ghose, Honorary Magistrate, Howrah, Bijoy Lal Dutt, late Superintendent, Zoological Gardens, and others. The patients have now been discharged as cured. They were brought to us and we have no doubt that they have been thoroughly cleansed and look quite healthy now. Dr. Gananath Sen, M.A., L.M.S., who has the distinction of being both a Kaviraj and an L.M.S., saw them before the treatment was begun and after discharge and is also of the same opinion as ourselves. It is a pity that the Pandit cannot yet find an opportunity of proving to the world that he has really discovered a remedy for a disease considered incurable.

### (The "Times of Assam," Dibrugarh, Sept. 26, 1908)

We acknowledge with pleasure receipt of a copy of "Leprosy and its Treatment" (second edition) from its author Pandit Kriparam of 8, Nandi Bagan Lane Salkia, Howrah. The learned Pandit who is a specialist in Leprosy and all skin diseases, is a well-known personage from his reputation as a wonderful leprosy-curer. The fell disease is considered incurable by almost every system of medicine. But Pandit Kriparam says in this booklet that no disease is incurable and that he has learned the treatment of Leprosy from his father Pandit Shiboo Munshi. The latter was a well-known physician of his day who, moved by the sufferings of Lepers, applied himself with rare zeal and earnestness to the study of the Hindu system of medicine in order to find if Leprosy could be cured. He spent much money and energy on the research and at last discovered a treatment. He successfully treated some

cases. When he died he taught his son the method he had discovered. It was all shastric although he introduced much improvement by his long patient researches. Pandit Kriparam, a worthy son of a worthy father, is also equally learned and skilful and has narrated in his book some of his experiences and enumerated a few of the numerous cases he has successfully treated. One of these cases hails from our own valley, from Kohima, Naga Hills. The plates of cured cases with which the book is illustrated show that the Pandit has successfully treated not ordinary sufferers but patients of respectability and in high Government service. His is a scientific treatment and he is no quack. He is more than a physician, he is a philanthropist. He has established at his own cost a hospital for Lepers.

### **(The " Madras Standard," Aug 31, 1908.)**

Pandit Kriparam in his booklet on Leprosy tries to show that it is not an incurable disease. In it he briefly traces the causes that bring on this disease and the treatment or treatments he employs in curing them. He also briefly narrates the researches made by his father and himself, their experiments and success in the treatment he now follows. The Pandit undertakes to cure the worst cases with shastric drugs and invites medical men and students wishing to get acquainted with his treatment to undergo training under him for sometime.

### **(The " Behari," Sept. 25, 1908 )**

We have received a copy of a pamphlet on this subject written by Pandit Kriparam, whose miraculous cure of Leprosy is well-known in Behar. We have known Pandit Kriparam personally as a wonderful curer of worst forms of Leprosy. He has treated cases at Muzaffarpur, Benares and Calcutta of Leprosy declared incurable by eminent medical men, and effected complete and most satisfactory recovery within a very short time. His father, Pandit

Shiboo Meer Munshi, devoted his whole life in discovering a specific medicine for curing Leprosy and having discovered it he set about curing cases of Leprosy with a devotion worthy of his great and self-sacrificing soul. Pandit Kriparam learnt it from his father and by curing numerous cases of different forms of Leprosy has established a unique reputation of a most certain curer of Leprosy. He tried hard to induce the Government to utilize his services as an expert in curing Leprosy but in vain. At last he has established a Leper Hospital at his own cost at Lillooah, near Howrah, where he not only treats but feeds and nurses Leper patients. In the pamphlet under notice is given a detailed account of the numerous cases cured by him, with the photographs of patients before cure and after cure, and we commend it to the perusal of persons interested in the subject. We shall be glad to furnish any information required as to the trustworthiness of the Panditjee.

### (The "Indian Empire," 25-1-09.)

From the time of Dr. Hutchinson's visit to India, or why, from a long time before that, one Indian gentleman who is acquainted with the method of curing the worst forms of Leprosy has been trying to introduce his system, not altogether a new system but the Ayurvedic one supplemented by experiences of experts, in this part of India, and it may be called, with success. The gentleman is Pandit Kriparam, and the numerous testimonials which have been given to him even by such medical men as Dr. R. G. Kar and others fully corroborate his claims as a Leprosy curer.

Pandit Kriparam has no single specific for all kinds of leprosy, but has a different treatment for each kind. He applies both internal and external medicines for months and this only enables him to effect a permanent and thorough cure. Many people though not suffering from the virulent forms of the disease are found to be

affected with some of its milder forms such as leucoderma and Pandit Kriparam is a specialist in this subject also. In the interest of the public in general and the suffering classes in particular his achievements should be widely known. He is, I think, the only expert who professes to cure all forms of leprosy, and some of the Indian papers have done well in giving publicity to the Pandit's researches. Indeed the country should be grateful to Pandit Kriparam for his labours in the cause of suffering humanity.

### (The "Punjabee," Lahore, Sept. 1910)

The following appears in the 'Capital' :—

"Reports from Honolulu affirm that experiments there with a view to the solution of the leprosy problem have been so far successful that what are declared to be the leprosy bacilli have been isolated. Attempts are now being made to manufacture an anti-toxin. A cure was lately reported as being successful in British Guiana and many lepers had been restored to health. India waits with interest to possess the necessary information how to treat her multitude lepers."

It is impossible to believe that 'Capital' has never heard of Pandit Kriparam, a Panjabi Brhman who has been successfully treating leprosy of the worst type for several years past within, so to say, a stone's throw of our contemporary's office. Indeed, not long ago he astonished a pretty large number of Indian and European doctors by curing some "impossible" cases in a Calcutta hospital. Yet neither the Government nor 'Capital' nor any European gentleman interested in the subject has cared to take in his successful method a fraction of the interest that is being taken in the experiments in Honolulu.

### ("Capital," May 4, 1911.)

"Leprosy and its Treatment" (3rd edition) by Pandit Kriparam Sarma is a book deserving of study by the whole medical profession and by all who take an interest in the poor leper and his cure. It is a

great fact now that "Leper; have been cleansed," and complete cures have been effected by the treatment given by Pandit Kriparam. This is attested by many medical men in the cases recorded in the book, although many of the Faculty always steer clear of mixing themselves up with cases treated with "secret remedies." In the name of wonder what does it matter whether the remedy is a "secret" one or not. The important question to the patient and the public is : "Does it effect a cure?" If it does, then let it be used, no matter what the "Faculty" may say or do.

\* \* \* \*

In view of the cures effected by Pandit Kriparam's method of treatment, every Leper Asylum in India is now simply a place of shelter, where the poor creatures are housed and fed and their sores alleviated as much as possible, but the lepers are looked upon as incurables. These Asylums now should be converted into hospitals for the cure of leprosy after the manner of treatment described in the book under notice. The Government ought to look into this whole leprosy question, for, as matters at present stand, the roaming about lepers are a standing menace to the public health.

### (The "Morning Post," May 13, 1911.)

Pandit Kriparam claims in his work just published to have discovered the philosopher's stone which will kill the parasite of leprosy without any injury to the patient. As an instance of his several cures of Leprosy he gives a photo, before and after, illustrating the cure of a patient in the Albert Victor Hospital at Belgatchia, Calcutta. He gives the names of many native medicines used in the treatment but cannot give a decided prescription for the treatment of any particular form of leprosy as according to the Shastras there are no less than 18 forms. Probably a reward of a lakh of rupees might induce the Pandit to give up his secret. We commend, however, his claims to H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, who is much interested in the subject.



### (The "Empire," May 5, 1911)

He (Pandit Kriparam) has already effected a large number of cures by certain remedies of his own. This fact is testified by Dr. R. G. Kar, Mr. M. L. Ghose of the "A. B. Patrika" and other well-known persons. It is to be regretted that the members of the medical profession are showing an attitude of hostility towards the Leprosy cure of the Pandit. What he wants is a fair trial. We hope he will not be condemned unheard.

### (The "East," May 5, 1911)

The Pandit seems to claim that he has discovered a sure method of curing the loathsome disease—a fact which is sought to be supported by the testimony of some gentlemen of eminent position and unimpeachable integrity. And he deserves some fair treatment from the medical authorities which he complains not to have received at their hands.

### (The "Beluchistan Gazette," May 17, 1911.)

After so signal a success it might be supposed that all the physicians concerned would help and encourage Pandit Kriparam but this was far from being the case, at a public meeting addressed by Dr. Hutchinson on the subject of leprosy the Pandit offered to read a paper giving details of his work and of the treatment of this disease in use by him but his paper was just being read when the chairman asked the reader to "sit down" and prevented any thing being said on the subject by Kriparam's representative and from that time physicians seem to have done all in their power to discourage this spirited and noble minded Pandit, refusing even to examine any leper sent to him for treatment on the grounds that they would "rather not be mixed up with any experiment with secret remedies" !

Now a man who has found a gold mine does not generally mention its exact latitude and longitude to the general public. Pandit Kriparam is, in our opinion, perfectly justified in keeping his methods of treatment to himself yet, in spite of this he has published in full the names of drugs employed, and the treatment of various cases, besides offering to teach the same to anybody who wishes to study under him, he has also given the name of the book where in the "secret remedies" are to be found, viz., the Shastras ; but for a man who is a specialist to give away to all who may ask him for it his own particular method of diagnosis, &c, based upon the experience of a life time is surely not ~~to be~~ expected.

**“(The “East Coast News and Advertiser,”  
May 18, 1911 )**

That Pandit Kriparam has cured several cases of leprosy, very often long-standing ones, is beyond the shadow of a doubt ; he has printed in his brochure a number of testimonials of patients having been cured either from the patients themselves or from trust-worthy and well-known gentlemen. From a perusal of the book and a careful study of the mode of the treatment and drugs used we are convinced that there is a cure for leprosy and that Pandit Kriparam has succeeded in curing lepers. He needs every encouragement and Indians who have faith in Swadeshi remedies should muster round the Pandit and send to him for treatment members of their families who may be unfortunately suffering from the dire malady.

**“(The “Empire,” May 18, 1911.)**

Pandit Kriparam, the leprosy curer, issues a challenge to all the world which can hardly be ignored. He is now treating two cases of leprosy in its worst form, which have been certified as such by two well-known medical men. The cases are on view at his house, and he challenges inspection and enquiry. He adds

"Those who wish to inspect them should lose no time, as the sores are rapidly healing up." With the PanGut it would appear to be not merely a case of curing leprosy. It would seem almost to be "leprosy cured while you wait."

### (The "Phoenix," May 20, 1911.)

The Pandit has adduced-unimpeachable testimony of well-known doctors of Calcutta with regard to several worst cases of leprosy which he has completely cured. The Calcutta papers have also written in highly complimentary terms of the Pandit's treatment of leprosy. The Pandit complains that the Medical departments of Government have given him a cold shoulder on the excuse that cases have been treated with secret remedies. To this, *Capital* has furnished an effective answer. The paper says that it does not matter whether the remedy is a 'secret' one or not. The important question to the patient and the public is: Does it effect a cure? If it does, then let it be used. The book is undoubtedly deserving of study by the whole medical profession and others who take an interest in the cure of lepers. The Pandit has treated several cases gratis, which indeed reflects a great credit on him. We are sure that both the public and the Government will put the Pandit's treatment of leprosy to the test and if it is pronounced to be such as the Pandit claims it to be, then make as wide a use of it as possible. We do not understand why the medical faculty should give it a wide berth. The faculty should see whether what the Pandit says is a fact or not. Let the public of Calcutta give their hearty support to the Pandit, for the object of the Pandit is to show to the world that this terrible malady—leprosy—is not incurable, that there is a systematic and scientific treatment of it, which if faithfully followed, will save a large number of people from its dreadful effects.

### (The "Sind Journal," May 25, 1911.)

We feel sure that if a European physician has adduced half the presumptive evidence in his favour which Pandit Kriparam can cite,

the medical profession and the Government would have taken it up quite enthusiastically. The alleged leprosy curer have repeatedly asked for cases being entrusted to him in public hospitals or asylums. But he has been shown the cold shoulder and only ~~once~~ was he allowed a room in the Albert Victor Hospital in Calcutta to treat two patients at his own expense under the observation of learned European practitioners. In spite of his success there he has failed to have his remedy officially recognised and patronised, and his request for more patients in the hospital was declined on the ground that he was treating with secret medicines. So it seems the Pandit must give up his prescriptions for all the eighteen kinds of leprosy before he can be patted. We trust the Calcutta public will enable the Pandit to carry relief to suffering humanity on a large scale.

**("Gujrati Punch," June 11, 1911.)**

A careful perusal of his book will fully convince even the most sceptic as to how much good his cures have done and how much they are bound to do in the fullness of time and what a boon they have conferred upon humanity. Photos are surely something more than mere dull pictures. They have their own tales to tell us of course in mute language, but they cannot lie. The Pandit has given photos of patients, when they were taken up for treatment and when they were discharged cured, which offer a clear and positive proof that his pretension as Leprosy-curer is not based on friction or imagination. Pandit Kriparam has upto now received no encouragement either from the Government or the public, as is usually the fate of all inventors and philanthropists. It is the duty of our wealthy countrymen and the Government as well to give recognition to Mr. Kriparam's cures—magic cures, we should say, and to place funds and means at his disposal for carrying on a successful crusade against Leprosy and there by earn the choicest blessings of God. We congratulate Mr. Kriparam upon his successful campaign of the useful propaganda, inherited by him from his father.